

Defector To Return To Soviet

Yurchenko Says He Was Held Forcibly in U.S.

WASHINGTON — Vitaly Yurchenko, a high-ranking Soviet intelligence official who the United States said had defected, said Monday he had been "forcibly abducted" and held for three months at the Soviet Embassy in Washington and escaped to the Soviet Embassy.

Mr. Yurchenko said at a news conference at the embassy, "My only wish is to return as soon as possible to my country, my family and friends."

He said he had been "forcibly abducted by unknown persons" in Italy and brought to the United States, where he was "detained and kept in isolation."

Earlier, a spokesman for the Senate Intelligence Committee said he had been told by the Central Intelligence Agency about Mr. Yurchenko's decision to return to the Soviet Union.

There was no immediate comment from U.S. officials. Since his defection, administration officials said, Mr. Yurchenko had provided information to the United States about Soviet intelligence operations in Europe and the United States.

He was said to have identified some CIA employees, including Edward Howard, a former agent who disappeared last month while working under federal surveillance. Mr. Howard has fled the United States, and no arrests have resulted from Mr. Yurchenko's information.

Mr. Yurchenko, 50, defected to the United States in Rome in early 1983. At that time, he was said to be the No. 5 man in the Soviet intelligence hierarchy.

The United States has acknowledged the defection of Mr. Yurchenko only once officially. On Oct. 11, following press reports that he had defected, the State Department said in a statement:

"We can now officially confirm that Vitaly Yurchenko, a senior official of the KGB, has been in the United States for some time. He had previously asked that his presence here not be publicized."

Prior to his defection, the statement said, Mr. Yurchenko "served as deputy chief in the North American Division of the KGB's First Chief Directorate (Foreign Intelligence)." The first chief director handles KGB intelligence operations worldwide. Mr. Yurchenko was specifically responsible for the disinformation of KGB counterintelligence operations in the United States and Canada, the statement said.



Yelena G. Bonner's daughter, Tatiana, and her mother, Ruth, listening to her call from the Soviet Union over a speaker phone Monday at their home in Newton, Massachusetts.

Sakharov Talks With Relatives in U.S., Says He Has Ended Hunger Strike

NEWTON, Massachusetts — Andrei D. Sakharov, the Soviet dissident, spoke by telephone Monday with relatives in the United States for the first time in six years, telling them he had ended a hunger strike that he had been on since Soviet officials let his wife seek medical treatment in the U.S.

Mr. Sakharov, speaking to his stepchildren and his mother-in-law, said he had lost 44 pounds (20 kilograms) and weighed about 130 pounds when he abandoned the fast.

He said he ended the hunger strike when his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, was told she would be granted a visa that would allow her to leave the Soviet Union and to return within three months.

Mrs. Bonner, 62, who also spoke during the call, has an eye ailment. "They want us to know he is alive, that's quite clear," said Tatiana Yankelovich, Mr. Sakharov's stepdaughter. She was referring to Soviet authorities who forced him and his wife into internal exile in the city of Gorki.

She said the call was a surprise. It was the first time in 18 months that Mrs. Bonner had talked with relatives by phone.

Mr. Sakharov, 64, is regaining weight, he and his wife said. "His only problem now is his heart," Mrs. Yankelovich's husband, Efrem, said after talking to Mr. Sakharov.

Mrs. Bonner told the family that she would leave for Siena, Italy, late this month, and undergo an operation there on her eyes. She said she would travel to the United States after the operation.

The family said it was not clear whether she would seek treatment in the United States for a heart ailment. The family members planned an 18-hour phone conversation on Nov. 18 to discuss final travel plans. "We believe she will know by then when she is leaving for Moscow," Mrs. Yankelovich said.

Mr. Sakharov, a physicist who was awarded the 1975 Nobel Peace Prize, was exiled to Gorki in 1980 after criticizing the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Mrs. Bonner was exiled in 1984. The family tried twice last week to call Mrs. Bonner. Reporters, informed that Monday's call would be allowed, were given permission to record the first few minutes of the conversation.

For unspecified reasons, Mrs. Sakharov said, Soviet officials wanted Mrs. Bonner "to leave as soon as possible."

Mrs. Bonner said she would leave as soon as she was able to provide care for Mr. Sakharov through the winter.

"She said it was psychologically difficult for her after their long separation to leave Andrei Sakharov right now," Mrs. Yankelovich said. "She wants to be with him right now."

She said the couple was reunited on Oct. 23, a day before Mrs. Bonner applied for the visa. Family members said that Mr. Sakharov and Mrs. Bonner had been separated while living in Gorki. Reports said Mr. Sakharov had been hospitalized while on his hunger strike.

Mrs. Yankelovich said much of the 25-minute conversation with her mother and stepfather was spent discussing family affairs at Gorki and grandchildren.

U.S. officials and Mr. Reagan also had described a "transition" period that would come before deployment. During this period, they said, the United States would negotiate with the Soviet Union on deployment.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, reiterated the "transition" language Monday. He also repeated Mr. Reagan's previous statements that elimination of nuclear weapons was the president's ultimate goal.

Reagan Links SDI Deployment To Eliminating Nuclear Arms

By David Hoffman Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, in an interview with four Soviet journalists published Monday, said that the United States would not deploy a proposed space-based shield against nuclear arms until all nations have agreed to eliminate such weapons.

Linking deployment to the elimination of nuclear arsenals in what appeared to be a sharp shift in U.S. policy, Mr. Reagan said:

"It is not my purpose for deployment until we sit down with the other nations of the world, and those that have nuclear arsenals, and see if we cannot come to an agreement in which there will be deployment only if there is elimination of the nuclear weapons."

Referring to the space-shield technology, Mr. Reagan said: "It will be available for the Soviet Union as well as ourselves. And if the Soviet Union and the United States both say we will eliminate our offensive weapons, we will put in this defensive thing in case some place in the world a madman someday tries to create these weapons again — nuclear weapons — because, remember, we all know how to make them now."

"So, you can't do away with that information. But we would all be safe knowing that if such a madman project is ever attempted, there isn't any of us that couldn't defend ourselves against it."

The president's remarks appeared to establish a new condition on deployment that had not been part of U.S. policy. In the past, Mr. Reagan had said that total elimination of nuclear weapons was his goal, but not a condition of deployment.

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Mr. Reagan had said previously that the United States would research, develop and test the system, known as the Strategic Defense Initiative, and negotiate deployment with the Soviet Union. He also has offered to share the technology with the Soviet Union.

The interview was conducted Thursday and published Monday by the Soviet newspaper Izvestia. A transcript of the interview, the first granted to Soviet print journalists by a U.S. president since John F. Kennedy in 1961, was released by the White House.

Mr. Reagan objected to the popular term "star wars" to describe his proposal, which the Soviet Union has sought to block. "We are not talking about 'star wars' at all," he said. "We are talking about seeing if there isn't a defensive weapon that does not kill people, but that simply makes it impossible for nuclear missiles, once fired out of their silos, to reach their objectives — to intercept those weapons."

"Weapon isn't the term to use for what we are researching," Mr. Reagan told the Russians. "We are researching for something that could make it, as I say, virtually impossible for these missiles to reach their targets. And if we find such a thing, my proposal is that we make it available to all the world. We don't just keep it for our own advantage."

The president also discussed global conflicts with the four journalists, who represented Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, Izvestia, and the two Soviet press agencies, Tass and Novosti.

Mr. Reagan, questioned by the Soviet journalists, discussed U.S. public opinion of his missile defense plan.

A Soviet reporter cited a poll that found a large majority of Americans would prefer to see a reduction in superpower offensive arsenals rather than development of space weapons. Mr. Reagan responded by citing another poll showing that Americans also would favor a "defensive shield that doesn't kill people" and would "get rid of nuclear weapons."

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said that Mr. Reagan would make similar points to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader. (Continued on Page 6, Col. 6)

emerged a world seen through the eyes of an American conservative, who is ready to forget or not to notice obvious and universally known facts, if they don't fit his positions or if they expose the character of his actions," Izvestia wrote.

The previous interview by print journalists with a U.S. president took place when Alexei Adzhubet, the Izvestia editor under Nikita S. Khrushchev, interviewed President John F. Kennedy.

The interview with Mr. Reagan — a man who has been reviled in the closely controlled Soviet press — exposed Russians to a rare array of alien arguments.

Intact, for example, were Mr. Reagan's assertions that Soviet troops were using booby-trapped toys in Afghanistan; that the Soviet Union was occupying Afghanistan, Angola, South Yemen and Ethiopia; and that the Soviet Union was ahead of the United States in research for space-based defensive systems against nuclear missiles.

The interview was published only in Izvestia, although the interviewers also represented Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, and the Tass and Novosti news agencies. Soviet television news read a brief announcement of the publication, which said that "alongside general pronouncements in favor of peace and normalized relations with the Soviet Union, attempts were made in the interview to distort the Soviet foreign policy."

Some points made by Mr. Reagan were apparently too contentious to be printed. Gone was Mr. Reagan's statement that the Afghan government "which invited the Soviet troops in didn't have any choice because the government was put there by the Soviet Union and put there with the force of arms to guarantee..."

Gone, too, was the comparison of Afghanistan and Grenada: "The Soviet troops have been in Afghanistan for six years now, fighting all that time. We did what we were asked to do — the request of the government of Grenada — and came home."

Other omissions included Mr. Reagan's contentions that East European countries were denied the self-determination promised by the Yalta agreement, and that U.S. troops fought under the United Nations flag in Korea.

Mr. Reagan's statement that "since 1979 seven Latin American countries have made major strides from authoritarian to democratic systems" was changed to read "since 1979 the countries of Latin America have made colossal strides in the direction of the democratization of the continent."

He deliberated Sunday night, then made his decision on Monday to leave.

■ An Isolated Outpost Susan F. Rasky of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington: The decision of the Soviet soldier to take refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Kabul turned international attention on one of the most isolated U.S. diplomatic outposts.

While Kabul is removed from the fierce fighting in the countryside between Afghan guerrillas and Afghan government forces backed by Soviet troops, the Soviet Army's drive into Afghanistan in 1979 made the city a large inhospitable place for Americans to live or work.

According to the State Department, there are only a handful of American citizens in Kabul beyond the total of 20 diplomatic personnel and Marine guards assigned to the embassy.

Indeed, the State Department has been under pressure from some in Congress to close U.S. operations there, but department officials say they have resisted because they consider the embassy valuable for both symbolic and strategic reasons.

"We see it as a sort of beacon, to show the Afghan people we have not given up on them," a senior official said. (Continued on Page 4, Col. 8)

Reagan Interview Runs, Soldier Leaves U.S. Embassy

By Serge Schmemmann New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Izvestia published Monday one of the most extensive samplings of a U.S. president's thoughts ever presented to Soviet readers.

The version in the government newspaper of President Ronald Reagan's interview with Soviet journalists omitted several significant points, however, including statements that Soviet forces had installed the regime in Afghanistan, that Warsaw Pact troops outnumbered those of NATO in Europe, and that after World War II the United States proposed giving up its nuclear weapons to an international authority.

In addition, the published text of the interview — in a full page of solid type — was accompanied on the following page by a detailed and often strident rebuttal of equal length by the four Soviet interviewers.

They declared that Mr. Reagan had said nothing substantively new "to anyone who is even marginally familiar with the political world-view and, of course, the practical political actions of Ronald Reagan."

"In his answers there clearly emerged a world seen through the eyes of an American conservative, who is ready to forget or not to notice obvious and universally known facts, if they don't fit his positions or if they expose the character of his actions," Izvestia wrote.

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Soldier Leaves U.S. Embassy

WASHINGTON — The Soviet soldier who sought refuge at the U.S. Embassy in Afghanistan last week left voluntarily Monday after the Soviet ambassador promised that the soldier would not be punished, the State Department said.

The 19-year-old soldier, identified by U.S. officials as Alexander Sukhanov, signed a brief statement in Russian that said he had made his decision "of his own free will" and that he "wants to go home," a State Department official said.

The soldier then left the embassy. Soviet troops in Afghanistan are heavy drug users, according to defectors to the rebels. Page 6.

with Fikrat A. Tabeyev, the Soviet ambassador to Afghanistan. A State Department spokesman said, "We can confirm that he left on his own volition but only after assurances from the U.S. government that he could stay if he wished to."

The soldier walked into the embassy compound Thursday from a nearby radio installation where he had been assigned. Soviet and Afghan troops ringed the embassy and authorities turned off electricity, prompting U.S. protests to both the Soviet and Afghan governments. The embassy operated afterward on power from its emergency generator.

Officials said that following the soldier's departure, troops were withdrawn and the power was restored at the embassy compound.

A State Department official, requesting anonymity, said that Mr. Tabeyev assured the Soviet soldier on Monday that he would not be punished. The official said the soldier was then released by U.S. officials with that understanding.

"We told him he could stay as long as he wanted to," the official said. "He said, 'No,' he wanted to go back home. He wanted to go back to the Soviet Union. He didn't like Afghanistan."

U.S. officials described the soldier as homesick for the Soviet Union and tired of the war with Afghan resistance forces. They said he did not request political asylum.

Following the soldier's appearance at the embassy compound, the Soviet ambassador asked to see him. U.S. officials initially denied the request on the ground that the soldier was not willing.

Alfonso's Party Gains, Reducing Peronist Seats

By Bradley Graham Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — The ruling Radical Civic Union has won a convincing victory in congressional elections widely regarded as a referendum on the first two years of President Raúl Alfonsín's administration.

The government's main opposition, the Peronists, lost votes around Argentina, while small parties on the left and right made modest gains, according to incomplete returns from Sunday's balloting.

[With 99 percent of the vote counted Monday, the Radicals had won 43 percent to 34.5 percent for the Peronists. The Associated Press reported. The leftist Intransigent Party was a distant third with 6 percent.]

[Half the 254 seats in the Chamber of Deputies were up for election. The partial returns indicated that the Radicals would add one seat to the majority of 129 they won in the 1983 elections that restored civilian rule.]

[The labor-based Peronists lost seven of their 111 seats, while the Intransigents appeared likely to double their representation, from three to six.]

Interpreting the returns, leaders of the Radicals said they also would be able to form new coalitions in several provincial legislatures that had been governed traditionally by the Peronists.

The vote was the first off-year congressional election in 20 years and came nine days after imposition of a state of siege by the civilian government to combat terrorist violence.

Congress has tended to play only a weak policy-making role, with power concentrated in the executive branch. But the vote was important for Mr. Alfonsín, who sought a solid reaffirmation of public support to strengthen his position for expected changes in the economy and state security apparatus.

During the final weeks of the campaign, bomb explosions and phone threats against military and other targets overshadowed the debate and underscored the fragility of law and order.

The government blamed the violence on rightist extremists bent on destabilizing the country so that the military would be provoked to intervene again.

■ Military Remains a Key Lydia Chavez of The New York Times reported earlier from Buenos Aires: Mr. Alfonsín is one of the most popular leaders in Argentine history, but in a country where coups were frequent before his election two years ago, his survival may depend more on his ability to control and calm the military than on his standing with the voters.

Military analysts doubt that a new coup attempt is imminent, but they warn that Mr. Alfonsín's failure to restructure the armed forces has provided an opening for troublemakers.

The government has yet to reduce the size of the army, rid the military of the worst human rights offenders, assign it a peacetime function, or increase civilian control, the analysts said.



Raúl Alfonsín

restructured to accommodate the reduction. Air force pilots have been forced to cut their flying time in half, expensive equipment cannot be maintained, and salaries remain low, said Captain Boris Juan Marínhoff, a retired naval officer who advises the defense minister.

"The government has not taken any measures to restructure the armed forces," agreed Andres Fontana, a military analyst at the independent Center for the Study of the State and Society, which has close ties to the government. "They have

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

Marcos Urging Election For President in January

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos declared Monday that he intended to ask the Philippine legislature to call a presidential election for Jan. 17.

The election would be the first real test of Mr. Marcos's popularity since he was re-elected in 1969. Faced with a serious Communist insurgency and growing political unrest, Mr. Marcos has been under pressure from the United States to call an election and institute political and economic reforms.

A palace statement said that Mr. Marcos had told 50,000 supporters in Tarlac, the hometown of the slain opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr., that the election would "erase doubts regarding the popularity of my administration."

He said he would run for reelection alone, without a vice-presidential contest, because "the issue is Marcos." Mr. Marcos, who has been president since 1965, invited members of the U.S. Congress to observe the elections.

"We need a snap election to convince the world that our program is supported by the people," Mr. Marcos said. "We need foreign loans, the financial assistance and foreign investment from abroad."

He also said that money was needed to fight the insurgency. Under the Philippine Constitution, special elections normally are held after a president dies, becomes disabled, is removed from office or resigns. In such cases, the speaker of the National Assembly takes power for 60 days while candidates campaign.

A forthcoming presidential decree, the text of which was released by the Philippine Embassy in Washington, said that Mr. Marcos would keep all of his powers through the election "to prevent a hiatus in government."

The provision is certain to bring protests from opposition politicians, who have asserted that as long as he keeps his office Mr. Marcos has the power to rig the elections.

Mr. Marcos's political opponents met Monday to try to agree on a single candidate. They called on the president to resign to make the election constitutional.

In Washington, Reagan administration officials and members of Congress said that Mr. Marcos's announcement was potentially a major development, but added that the question would be whether he

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)

Battles Loom Over Control of World's Plant Seeds

By Philip J. Hills Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two new battles are looming over the world's supplies of plant seeds, and at stake are enormous commercial and political benefits for those who control the supplies.

In Washington, nine international groups and several individuals filed a lawsuit Monday in U.S. District Court alleging that the U.S. Agriculture Department is violating the law by keeping too few varieties in its seed bank and not storing them properly.

The second battle is expected to begin Saturday in Rome, where a bloc of Third World nations is threatening to seize control of the seed bank now supported by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Bank.

The bloc wants the seed banking system put under the control of a new body, with rules that will effectively abolish patents on new seed varieties bred by companies, universities or nations. The United States is threatening to cut off its contribution to the FAO if this happens.

The Third World bloc contends that the practice of gathering useful seeds in other nations, improving them through breeding programs, and using them to benefit the developed nations amounts to "genetic imperialism." Often, they say, the altered seeds are sold back to farmers on the land where the seeds originated.

Disputes over the control of plant "plasm" have intensified greatly in the past few years as nations have begun to realize the commercial value of the genes carried in seeds, root stocks and cuttings.

By breeding a strain of wheat that is resistant to drought or disease with another sphere have large numbers of useful crop seeds.

So far more than a century the West has freely imported germ plasm, as it has oil and other resources, from the rest of the world.

Now, Third World nations say they want to have a fair value placed on their plant resources, and are seeking help to do better breeding of their own.

For more than a century the West has freely imported germ plasm, as it has oil and other resources, from the rest of the world.

strain that produces a high yield, a researcher can produce a plant that is superior to its ancestors.

A group of plant breeders in North America recently estimated that seeds from a single seed bank increased the value of the spring wheat crop by \$500 million. They said 50 percent of the crop used material from the bank.

The struggle in the UN Food and Agriculture Organization spring from the fact that the nations of the developed world have few primary crops native to them, while the tropics and the Southern Hemisphere have large numbers of useful crop seeds.

Pat Roy Mooney, an American expert on germ plasm, tells of being asked by a man in the Middle East, "How is it that we as farmers spent 10,000 years cultivating and breeding our plants, then someone else from the West comes on it for 10 years, and only then it is called 'intellectual property' and becomes patentable?"

The international system for sharing germ plasm is run by a group called the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources, funded by the FAO, the UN development program and the World Bank. In 1983, the Third World tried to dis-

mantle the system and set up a new one under UN auspices. That effort failed, but what resulted was an "undertaking," or set of nonbinding principles about the running of the international system, to which UN member countries were asked to add their signatures.

The final version of the undertaking said that germ plasm should be held as "a common heritage" shared by all. Third World nations sought not only access to original seeds, but also to seeds being developed or already patented by companies around the world.

About 100 nations have signed the undertaking, though many expressed strong reservations. The United States and a few other nations did not sign.

In the meeting that is to begin Saturday, the Third World nations are expected to press for the undertaking to be made a legally binding document, not just an agreement in principle.

State Department officials said the efforts would be vigorously opposed. If it succeeds, they said, the United States may ignore the new system or end its support of the FAO altogether. State officials said. The U.S. contribution makes up 25 percent of the organization's budget.

A U.S. official said the reasons behind (Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

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■ U.S. politicians expect two state elections to give signs of the future after Reagan. Page 5.

OPINION ■ The press restrictions in South Africa will hit black reporters especially hard, a Soviet editor writes. Page 8.

ARTS/LEISURE ■ A 1787 Château Lafite thought to have belonged to Thomas Jefferson is to be auctioned in London. Page 9.

BUSINESS/FINANCE ■ Boeing Co. is the favored candidate to take over de Havilland Aircraft of Canada, officials said. Page 11.

TOMORROW

The Soviet Union appears to be trying to redefine its relationship with Israel in order to become a player in the arena of Middle East peace negotiations.



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## Press Ban May Presage New Crackdown by Pretoria

By Sheila Rule  
New York Times Service

**JOHANNESBURG** — A foreign television news team was detained recently by the police in an area where soldiers were firing tear gas at demonstrating students.

Although members of the crew were seated in a parked car and not filming the unrest they were taken into custody after policemen and soldiers spotted cameras in the car.

At the police station, a captain demanded to see their identification. The cameraman took out a card showing he was accredited as a working journalist by the Foreign Ministry.

"I don't want to see that," the captain said angrily. "Don't show me that card or a Diner's Club card. I want to see some real identification."

The journalists were held for

more than three hours and freed after lawyers intervened.

The incident underlined the powers the security forces enjoy under South Africa's state of emergency decree and their hostility toward journalists, especially those working for news organizations abroad.

As television around the world vividly showed South Africa's spasms of racial strife night after night and other nations reacted

### NEWS ANALYSIS

with outrage and sanctions, some political analysts said that the authorities increasingly blamed the messenger for the message.

The analysts said it was this attitude that led the government Saturday to impose major restrictions on local and foreign journalists. They said that the clampdown could both increase South Africa's diplomatic isolation and strengthen the already nearly absolute powers the police and army have to act against their political foes.

The regulations include the banning of television crews, photographers and radio reporters from covering unrest in 38 magisterial

districts covered by the government's emergency regulations.

Under the restrictions, journalists working for newspapers can cover such situations but must first report to the local police and follow their instructions. In such cases, the authorities can bar the journalists from areas unless they agree to be escorted by the police.

In addition, only journalists approved by the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Bureau for Information or the police will be allowed to work in the districts covered by the emergency regulations.

The authorities have refrained from imposing total press censorship, which they are empowered to proclaim under the emergency rules. Were censorship to be introduced, reporters could be required to identify their sources of information in areas affected by the emergency decree or could be forbidden by law from writing about the situation.

The Sunday Tribune in Durban said in an editorial that the security forces would now "be able to use all the awesome powers they have available without fear that any misuse will be unarguably captured by the camera."

The new rules come as jour-

nals find themselves at times caught between suspicious and angry protesters and hostile security forces.

Reporters, photographers and television crews have spent more and more time dodging the police in areas of unrest. Security forces have assaulted and detained them without charges, sometimes seizing their film or videotapes.

Anti-apartheid activists charged that the government's move to minimize news coverage and, in particular, to curb foreign television, was a step toward ever more violent tactics against black and mixed-race protesters.

Without the presence of foreign reporters, these critics say, government opponents would lose an important means to bring about international awareness of repressive measures.

The government recently banned journalists from Soweto, the huge black township near Johannesburg, and activists fear that more black townships may also soon fall under such restrictions.

"If this had happened a year ago," said a critic, who refused to be identified, "the world would still not know about and would not have seen for themselves the oppression of the state."

"The world would probably not know that 800 people have died in a little over a year and how much black people are suffering under this cruel system," the critic said.

Restrictions on the press in South Africa are not new. The ruling National Party began curbing journalists soon after it gained power in 1948, and there are already more than 100 laws governing press freedom.

But the new regulations suggest how deeply worldwide criticism has affected this nation. Some local newspapers, in unsubstantiated reports, have accused television teams of paying blacks to re-enact violent incidents.

President Pieter W. Botha referred to these charges last week in a speech before foreign correspondents. He warned the journalists not to go too far in negatively reporting on the country.

As unrest by blacks overflowed from townships into the city of Johannesburg on two consecutive Fridays, foreign camera crews were confronted by white citizens with cries of "How much are you paying them?" and allegations that the journalists knew beforehand that violence would take place.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Uganda Rebels Set Up Administration

**NAIROBI (Reuters)** — Ugandan rebels, resuming peace talks with the country's military government, announced Monday they were setting up a formal administration in areas they control. Diplomats said the move by the rebels would dampen prospects for an early settlement in the talks, which are being held in Nairobi.

The National Resistance Army said it had established an interim administration in "liberated zones," mainly in southwestern Uganda, "to provide services pending an agreement with the junta in Kampala."

The rebel leader, Yoweri Museveni, said in a statement that 17 departments dealing with matters such as finance, education and minerals had been set up and 13 district officers had been appointed. Haji Musa Kigongo, described as a "veteran freedom fighter" and chairman of the rebel inner council, was appointed chief administrator.

### Benazir Bhutto Sent Back to Europe

**LONDON (AP)** — Benazir Bhutto, leader of the opposition Pakistan People's Party, arrived in London on Monday after Karachi police released her from house arrest and put her on a plane for Europe.

Miss Bhutto, 31, had sought permission to answer a summons to appear Nov. 6 before a French court investigating the mysterious death of her younger brother, Shahnawaz Bhutto, in Cannes, France, last July.

Before leaving, Miss Bhutto, the daughter of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was executed in 1979, vowed to return to Pakistan as soon as possible even if it meant her arrest. She said the civilian parliament and government were a front for the military regime of President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq, who has promised to restore full democracy by Jan. 1.



Benazir Bhutto

### Arafat Arrives for Talks with Mubarak

**CAIRO (Reuters)** — Yasser Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, arrived Monday night in Cairo for talks with President Hosni Mubarak that could be crucial to efforts to revive the Middle East peace process, officials said.

Mr. Arafat flew from the United Arab Emirates after completing a tour of Gulf states aimed at gathering support for an Arab summit meeting. Their talks will focus on the peace process and a mending of relations with Mr. Mubarak, diplomats said. Mr. Mubarak was angered when some senior PLO officials criticized the way Egypt responded to the hijacking last month of an Italian cruise ship, the Achille Lauro.

### For the Record

Fifteen persons were killed in Sicily and six were injured seriously when a bus fell from a bridge Monday, police said. It was going from Leonforte to Catania when it fell about 65 feet (about 20 meters). (Reuters)  
Two employees of Japan's embassy in Beirut, who were kidnapped by militiamen in West Beirut last Tuesday, have been released under an exchange of hostages, an embassy spokesman said Monday. (AP)  
West German space officials asked Monday for a one-day extension of the current scientific mission of the space shuttle Challenger, but later withdrew the request when U.S. space officials said some experiments would have to be curtailed to provide the necessary power. The mission is to end Wednesday morning in California. (AP)

### Correction

Because of an editing error, it was incorrectly reported in a New York Times dispatch from Jerusalem during the weekend that Yuval Neeman is the minister of science and development in the Israeli cabinet. Mr. Neeman is not in the cabinet.

## South African Paper Prints Interview With Rebel

Reuters

**JOHANNESBURG** — A leading South African newspaper defied the law Monday by publishing an interview with Oliver Tambo, president of the banned African National Congress.

The Cape Times carried the interview with Mr. Tambo, who under the South African system of proscribing political opponents cannot be quoted legally in the country. The African National

Congress is the leading black nationalist group.

The newspaper said that the interview, conducted in London, was published "as a contribution to peaceful solutions in South Africa in a matter of overwhelming public importance."

"So far, everyone's view but that of the ANC has been given in South Africa," the Cape Times said.

A spokesman for Louis Le-Grange, the minister of law and order, said that it was too early to say if the newspaper would be prosecuted. The offense is punishable by a jail term of up to three years.

Mr. Tambo was quoted as urging Pretoria to create a climate for talks with the African National Congress, which has pledged to overthrow white rule in South Africa by force.

"There is always a possibility of a truce," Mr. Tambo said. "It would be very, very easy, if, for example, we started negotiations."

He added that Nelson Mandela, a leading African National Congress figure, would have to be released from prison before talks could take place. Mr. Mandela was recovering Monday after undergoing surgery Sunday for an inflamed prostate gland.

Separately, a South African court substantially relaxed bail conditions Monday for the Rever-

end Allan Boesak, an anti-apartheid activist facing subversion charges.

Magistrate W.A. de Klerk scrapped bail conditions imposed when Mr. Boesak first appeared in court Sept. 20, including a ban on press interviews, attending funerals, addressing meetings and leaving his local district without police permission.

The magistrate said in Malmesbury that Mr. Boesak still must not communicate with state witnesses, encourage disinvestment or boycotts, or visit schools. Bail remained at 20,000 rand (\$7,790).

Mr. Boesak was detained Aug. 27, a day before he was due to lead a march on the Cape Town jail where Mr. Mandela is held.

### Tear Gas Security System

Anglo American Corp., South Africa's mining and industrial conglomerate, acknowledged Sunday that it has equipped stores and offices in one of its gold-mine complexes with a system that could spray tear gas in case of unrest. The Los Angeles Times reported from Johannesburg.

Peter Gush, chairman of Anglo American's gold and uranium division, said that the system was installed at Western Deep Levels Gold Mine, 50 miles (81 kilometers) southwest of Johannesburg, after unrest in 1974 and 1975 in



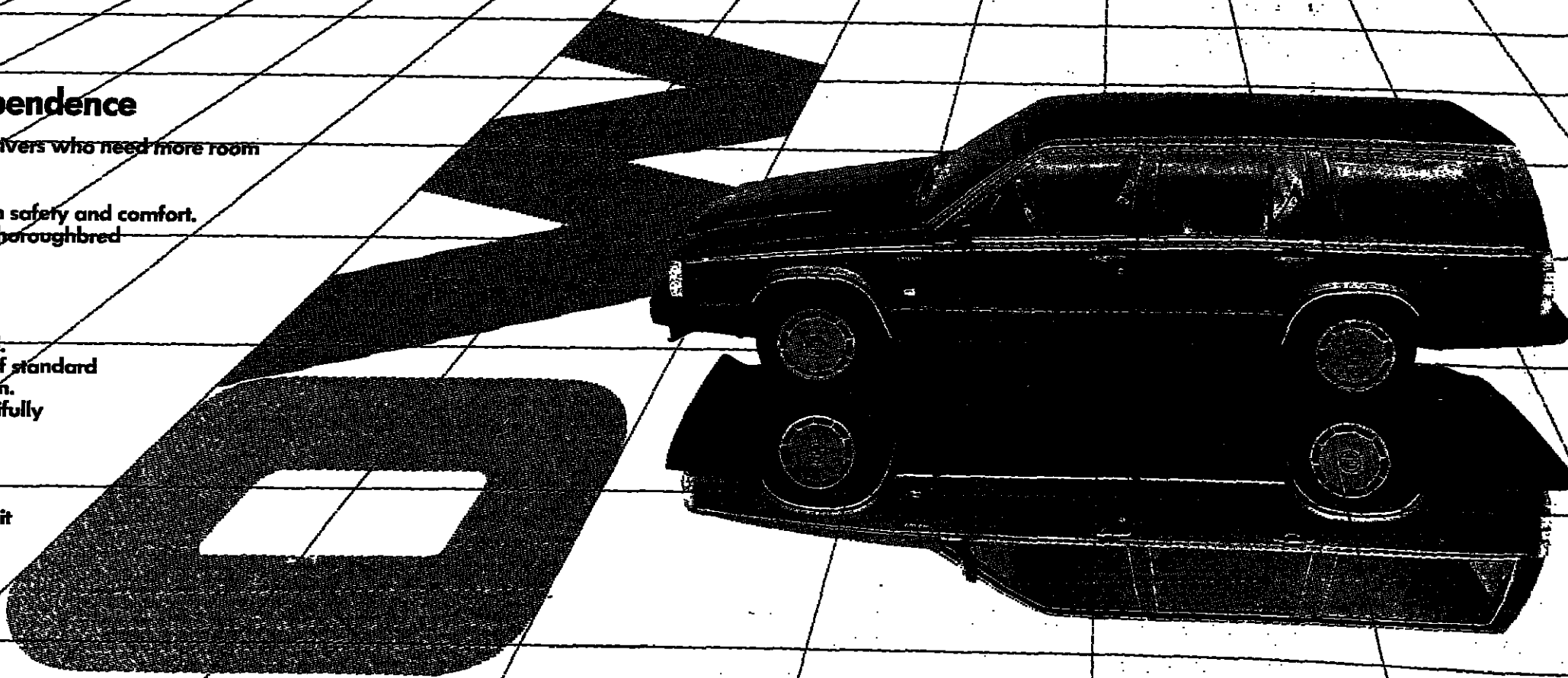
Oliver Tambo

which 15 black miners were killed in tribal fighting.

Used once in 1975, the system consists of canisters of tear gas hung in the mining complex's liquor stores, kitchens and some administration offices. Remote controls allow mine security officials to release the gas if rioters attempt to move into these areas.

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## New Zealand Denies Deal for Guilty Plea By 2 French Agents

Reuters

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — New Zealand denied Monday that it had made a deal with France that led two French secret agents to plead guilty to manslaughter charges in the sinking of the Rainbow Warrior.

Captain Dominique Prieur, 36, and Major Alain Mafart, 35, pleaded guilty to manslaughter and sabotage charges on Monday, before any evidence had been heard. They were remanded in custody for sentencing Nov. 22.

Their surprise admission came 30 minutes into a preliminary court hearing on the sinking of the Greenpeace flagship. A photograph for the anti-nuclear group was killed when the vessel was sunk by an explosion in Auckland harbor on July 10.

New Zealand police had dropped a charge of murder and substituted one of manslaughter. But Prime Minister David Lange, who earlier had called the sinking "a sordid act of state-backed terrorism," said that any suggestion of a deal was untrue.

"They are not for sale," Mr. Lange said of the two agents of France's General Directorate of External Security. "This is a process of law, not some sordid haggling, selling prisoners."

Mr. Lange said the pleas and sentences would not alter a compensation claim lodged by New Zealand after France admitted that

its agents had been ordered to sabotage the Rainbow Warrior.

A defense lawyer, Gerard Curry, also rejected suggestions of a deal. "You can be absolutely sure it is not a political trade-off," he said.

The prosecutor, David Morris, told the court that the police could not prove that Captain Prieur and Major Mafart had personally planted the two bombs that sank the ship.

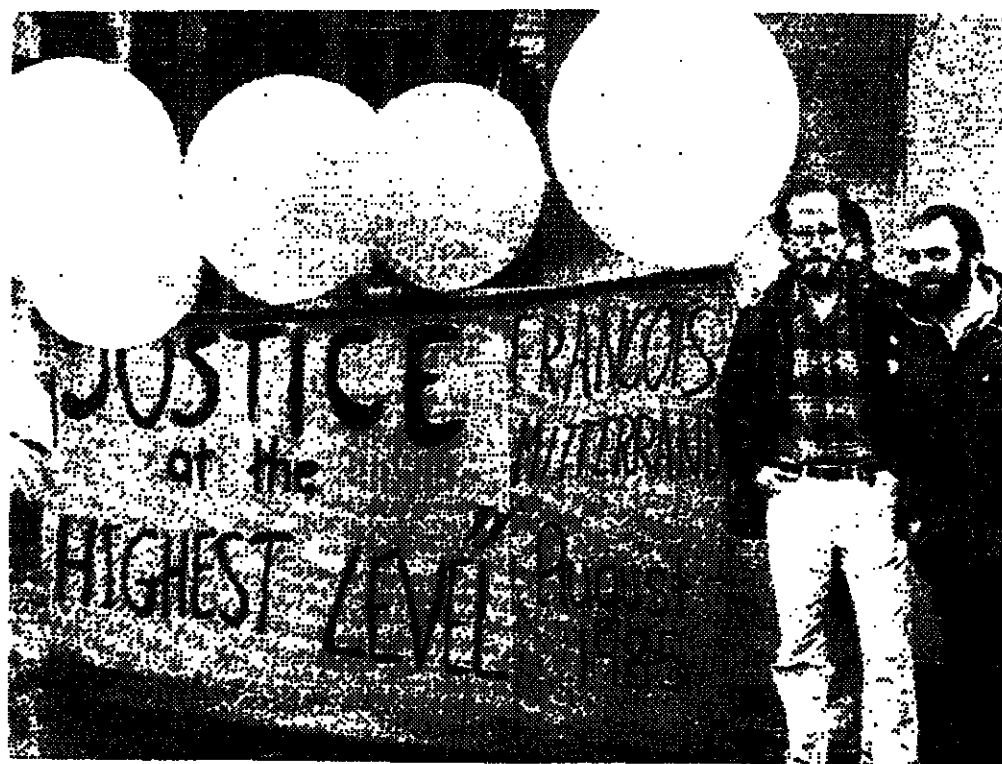
A summary of evidence read after the agents' admissions said that Fernando Pereira, the Dutch citizen who was killed, had not been injured by the explosion but had drowned as he tried to rescue photographic equipment.

The Rainbow Warrior was to have led a protest fleet in an attempt to stop France from exploding nuclear devices at its Mururoa atoll test site in the South Pacific.

David McTaggart, chairman of Greenpeace, said that the outcome was not the justice that President François Mitterrand of France had urged and added: "Mitterrand, Hernu and Lacoste should all have been in the dock today."

Defense Minister Charles Hernu and Admiral Pierre Lacoste, who headed the secret service, lost their jobs in the scandal.

The police still want to arrest three other French agents on murder and sabotage charges. France has said it will not prosecute them because they were acting under orders.



Two Greenpeace officials, Steve Sawyer, left, and Peter Wilkinson, with placards outside the court building where two French agents attended a preliminary hearing Monday.

## Marcos Urging Election For President in January

(Continued from Page 1)

would take steps to assure a fair election.

In particular, officials said, it was critical that Mr. Marcos keep his promise to accredit citizen poll-watchers who were active in 1984 voting.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said that the elections must be "credible, fair and broadly based in terms of participation."

Asked if the United States wanted to play a role in supervising the elections, Mr. Speakes said, "I don't know that we would supervise; certainly we would observe."

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence issued a report Friday saying that the Marcos government was in danger of being brought down by the civil unrest and the insurgency. The committee chairman, Senator David D. Durenberger, Republican of Minnesota, said that Mr. Marcos was incapable of introducing reforms and that he should step down.

In Manila, opposition reaction to Mr. Marcos's announcement was generally favorable.

"We welcome the announcement of a snap election," said a statement from the National Unification Committee, which convened a meeting of a dozen opposition groups on Monday to discuss election strategy.

The statement added, "The opposition reiterates its readiness to field a single candidate."

Opposition parties were holding their own meetings, but their leaders said earlier that they would respect the National Unification Committee's choice of a single candidate from among the various parties' nominees.

About a dozen opposition leaders have been mentioned as possible standard bearers but the field in recent weeks has narrowed down to three. They are Salvador Laurel, a former senator who heads the United Nationalist Democratic Organization; Jovito Salonga, the Liberal Party president; and Corason Aquino, widow of Mr. Aquino, who was assassinated two years ago. (Reuters, AP, NYT)

## Russian Leaves U.S. Embassy in Afghanistan

(Continued from Page 1)

official said. "And it is also, of course, a very important listening post."

U.S. diplomats, whose tours of duty in Kabul generally run 18 months to two years, receive both hardship and danger pay, amounting to a 50-percent differential in their salaries.

Since 1979, when the U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan, Adolph Dubbs, was kidnapped and killed when the police stormed a hotel room where he was being held, the State Department has not permitted diplomats to bring dependents to Kabul.

As a result of the Dubbs killing, the highest-ranking U.S. official in Kabul is a chargé d'affaires, Mr. Hurwitz has been stationed there for just over two years and is scheduled for reassignment early next year.

The embassy compound occupies a block in the newer section of Kabul, known as "Sharhnan," which literally translates as "new city." Like most homes and buildings in Kabul, the compound is surrounded by a stone wall. According to State Department officials, security has been stepped up in recent years.

But the officials stressed that the safety of the building and its personnel are in many ways less of a problem than in many Western capitals because of the tight control by Soviet authorities.

While the Marine guards live in the compound, diplomatic personnel have their own homes nearby.

U.S. officials who have worked in Kabul since Soviet forces joined the fighting in 1979 say that low-level harassment by the Afghan government is a fact of life.

## Alfonsín Gains Seats

(Continued from Page 1)

cut the budget, and salaries are lower, but they have left the structure."

One of the potentially dangerous structures left standing, military analysts said, is the army intelligence unit, Battalion 601. The unit is believed to employ 2,000 men, including retired officers and other civilians. A former member of the battalion was one of 12 suspects arrested in connection with recent bombings.

The intelligence group, according to analysts, has always been independent. It does little work for the present government. The reconstituted civilian state intelligence agency is still too inexperienced to be of any help, an analyst said.

Many officers who were active when human rights abuses were prevalent are still in uniform, the analysts said. With nine former military rulers on trial and 1,700 cases pending against other officers, the analysts said some of those officers may have reason to feel uneasy and to be interested in plotting against the civilian government.

Even officers who are uninterested in subverting the government are described as impatient with what they see as constant public criticism of the army. When some officers appeared to give pretrial testimony last year, they were met by crowds who shouted insults at them, military analysts said.

"If the persecution of individuals doesn't stop at some point, we are not going to have a peaceful country," Captain Marinhoff said. "One day we have to say, 'enough.'"

## Luxity Alleged In Secret Service By U.K. Ex-Agent

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A former employee of Britain's communications intelligence agency has alleged in an unpublished manuscript that lax security was so pervasive during his 30 years there that both U.S. and British secrets routinely were lost, misplaced or fell into Soviet hands.

The employee, Jock Kane, 61, retired from the Government Communications Headquarters, or GCHQ, in 1978 after holding overseas posts supervising some of Britain's electronic monitoring activities.

Mr. Kane's principal allegation is that widespread negligence created conditions in which a Soviet spy, Geoffrey A. Prime, was able to steal thousands of pages of secret material relating to reconnaissance satellite projects undertaken by the United States and Britain during the 1970s.

Mr. Kane's manuscript, "GCHQ: the Negative Aspects," has been suppressed under Britain's Official Secrets Act. A copy was obtained by The Washington Post.

## U.K. Post Office Cuts Rates for 2d-Class Letters

The Associated Press

LONDON — The British Post Office made the first price cut Monday in its mail service since the penny post was introduced in 1840. The cost of mailing a second-class letter was reduced from 13 pence (18.5 cents) to 12 pence.

Most people send Christmas cards second class, which is not guaranteed for delivery the day after posting as is first-class mail. First-class mail costs 17 pence.

Sir Ronald Dearing, Post Office chairman, said the cut would cost the Post Office £1 million a week in revenue.

There was less publicity for a 20-percent increase in the cost of mailing newspapers abroad and a 100-percent increase for companies paying by contract for such postings.

The Publishers Association said that up to 40 percent of the current business in exported books and journals, worth over £500 million a year, could be made uneconomical by the higher charges. Some business might be diverted to overseas post offices, it said.

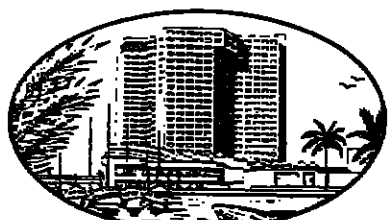
## 2 Bombs Damage Banks In Brussels, Charleroi

Reuters

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Two bomb explosions damaged major Belgian banks in Brussels and Charleroi within hours Monday. The extreme left Fighting Communist Cells claimed responsibility for one of the attacks, the police said.

A security guard was shot and wounded after he surprised two persons leaving a panel truck outside the Brussels head office of the Banque Bruxelles Lambert early Monday. The truck, equipped with a loudspeaker that broadcast a tape-recorded warning to evacuate the area, exploded shortly afterward, causing extensive damage. Eight hours later a bomb exploded outside the Société Générale de Banque office in Charleroi, slightly injuring one person.

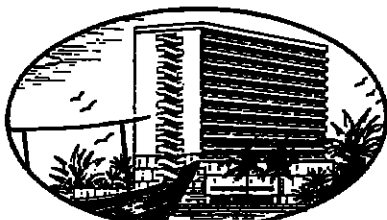
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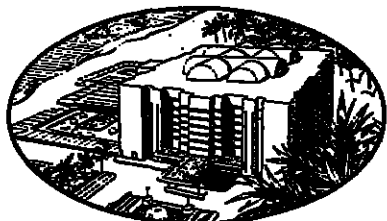
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## U.S. Diplomatic Moves On a Middle East Accord Grow Daily, Israelis Say

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — U.S. involvement in secret diplomatic contacts with Jordan, Egypt and Israel over a possible comprehensive Middle East peace agreement is intensifying daily, according to a senior Israeli official.

The official, who asked not to be identified, also said Sunday that other nations, such as France, might be utilized in behind-the-scenes efforts to reach a breakthrough for direct Israeli-Jordanian talks initiated in an international forum.

According to the official, the main obstacles that are the focus of U.S. attention are finding a suitable international forum that would lead to direct talks and the nature of Palestinian participation in talks with Jordan and Israel.

The official also said that while Israel did not expect the Syrians to join the peace talks, it would be willing to negotiate with them.

Israeli officials also said that Prime Minister Shimon Peres has decided to rely exclusively on a strategy of "quiet diplomacy" in seeking direct peace negotiations with Jordan in the face of increasingly harsh criticism from some members of the rightist Likud faction of his coalition government.

Mr. Peres was described as being determined to seize the moment to initiate talks with Jordan even if it brought his coalition near to dissolution over ideological clashes with the Likud faction.

He has 11 months left before he will have to turn the job of prime minister over to Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, leader of the Likud bloc, and Mr. Peres is known to be anxious at least to begin talks toward striking a peace pact with Jordan before then.

Members of the Likud faction are said to worry that Mr. Peres may have enough time to reach a breakthrough with Jordan, thus scoring, perhaps, enough political capital to force an early election and seek a more favorable coalition.

The prime minister was said to be sanguine about recent press disclosures that he asserts were designed to scuttle his peace initiative.

One disclosure, which a Peres aide termed "blatant disinformation," was that Mr. Peres had made

secret offers to King Hussein of Jordan containing sweeping concessions not approved by the Likud ministers of the Israeli cabinet.

A senior Israeli official said that Mr. Peres was convinced that an opportunity for peace with Jordan was as close at hand that it could not be sabotaged by such political in-fighting.

When asked how he thought quiet diplomacy could succeed in the face of almost certain further attempts at political undermining by some suspicious Likud ministers, a senior Israeli official replied, "It's not easy, but it's going better than you think."

The small Tehiya party, with backing by Trade Minister Ariel Sharon, caused a brief uproar last week by purporting to have seen a document containing an offer by Mr. Peres to Hussein of an interim peace agreement. Under the alleged pact, Jordan and Israel would jointly administer a form of limited Palestinian autonomy in the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

The so-called secret plan bore a striking resemblance to the "functional concessions" proposals drafted by Mr. Peres in 1975 when he was defense minister. Those proposals later were incorporated in various widely publicized autonomy plans, including one proposed by Prime Minister Menachem Begin after the 1979 Camp David peace treaty with Egypt.

Mr. Peres denied having made any such offer to Jordan, and then, in a speech to his Labor Party, indicated that his Likud critics might encounter difficulties if they tried to bait him into a mistep during his quest for peace talks.

The momentary "crisis" over the alleged document deflated almost immediately, and Mr. Shamir, leader of the Likud bloc, joined Mr. Peres in issuing the unequivocal denial that an offer had been made.

Mr. Peres's deft management of that episode, coupled with his decisive crushing of a Likud challenge to his peace initiative three days earlier in parliament, emphasized what some political observers in Israel have described as an increasingly sophisticated and coolly purposeful quest for an opening of a peace dialogue with Jordan.

He is said to be convinced that, after the hijacking last month of the cruise ship Achille Lauro, the PLO effectively has been dealt out of the peace process. Thus, Mr. Peres has turned to the trade-off that his advisers regard as essential to give Hussein if direct peace talks are to begin: some sort of international auspices to initiate negotiations.

Such auspices would protect Hussein from assertions of seeking a separate peace treaty with Israel.

## In Miami Beach, the Young Are Taking Over From the Old

By Jon Nordheimer  
New York Times Service

MIAMI BEACH — The subtle but telltale signs of revival are here.

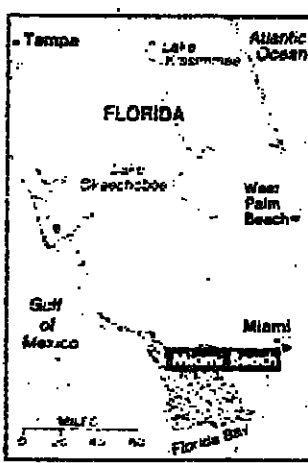
The maternity ward at Mount Sinai Hospital, which was almost closed a few years ago because of a low birthrate in Miami Beach, is scheduled to expand.

South Beach Elementary School, closed for a decade for lack of pupils, is due to reopen next fall.

South Pointe Park, which opened last month, has jungle gyms and jogging courses and a theater, but no seats for the elderly.

A landlord with 856 units to rent offers a 15-percent discount to new tenants under the age of 50.

Slowly, Miami Beach, a city of 100,000, is changing. The generation of the elderly who have domi-



ated the southern half of the resort for 25 years, mostly Jewish and of Eastern European extraction, is dying out.

A decade ago more than 50

percent of the population of South Beach was 65 or older. Now a city-county survey places the figure at no more than 25 percent.

The elderly are being replaced by three groups who are changing South Beach, or South Pointe, as it is now designated.

The first of these are the Hispanic poor, mostly Cuban, who first moved into blighted apartments and out-of-favor guest hotels a decade ago.

More recently, artists, journalists and romantics drawn by inexpensive Art Deco housing and a beachside lifestyle began moving in when their Bohemian-hippie surroundings in Coconut Grove on the south edge of Miami began to give way to luxury condominiums and fashionable restaurants.

Now young upwardly mobile two-paycheck families are beginning to move in.

"When we moved down here

two years ago from New Jersey, we rented a town house in the suburbs," said Carol Yano, marketing director for a Miami glass company. "It took me an hour to commute to work."

Now she says she can drive across the bay to work in 15 minutes. And the 1928 Art Deco house that she and her husband, Lloyd, the manager of the Miami Bowl Show, bought last year for "\$90,000 plus" is only five blocks from the ocean.

"What's happening is a sea change in local perceptions," said Alan Razin, head of the Miami Beach Development Corp., a non-profit agency set up to assist in rehabilitating South Beach.

"We're becoming a multimillion-dollar city for the first time, an urban seashore resort."

Individual entrepreneurs are digging in. "I don't worry about vacancies. I can wait for the right

clientele," says Linda Polansky, head of a syndicate that operates the Clay Hotel on Española Way, a narrow street of charming buildings designed in 1925.

Another change that may have greater significance in the long run is what appears to be a new spirit of civic cooperation. The history of Miami Beach is rich in strong-willed hotel owners and entrepreneurs prone to cutthroat practices who spurned Miami and the rest of Dade County across the bay.

Now Dade County has 1.8 million people and the realization is growing that both sides of the bay need each other.

The former rivals now cooperate. A 1984 law has been imposed to expand the Miami Beach convention center, which has fallen woefully behind those of other cities.

## New Arms For Managua Are Reported

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union, after an unexplained slowdown in deliveries of military hardware to Nicaragua, has stepped up such shipments in recent months and is now shipping cargo by way of Cuba, U.S. government sources said Monday.

Intelligence officials still do not have a clear picture of what type of hardware is arriving in Nicaragua, a source said, but there have been indications over the past two weeks of new shipments involving trucks and tanks.

Last week, the source continued, a U.S. supersonic spy plane flew over Cuba and confirmed that cargo was being removed from Soviet and Bulgarian ships and transferred to Nicaraguan freighters.

The source refused to discuss a published report that an SR-71 Blackbird reconnaissance plane that flew over Cuba last week was fired on from the ground with surface-to-air missiles.

"We know the Cubans scrambled some planes, but they didn't get close," the source said. "Our plane wasn't in any danger."

The Washington Times reported Monday that an SR-71 flew over Cuba twice Thursday night to take surveillance photographs and was fired on by Soviet-made missiles.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, would not comment on the report directly, but he said there has been a "steep increase" in military shipments from the Soviet Union to Nicaragua.

## Voting in 2 States: Guide to Post-Reagan Politics

By Phil Gable  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Voters in Virginia and New Jersey will elect governors Tuesday in contests that are being watched by both Democrats and Republicans eager to glimpse the political future as President Ronald Reagan's dominance of American politics begins to wane.

Voters in dozens of U.S. cities, including New York, Cleveland, Seattle, Miami and Houston, will be electing mayors and other officials. For the most part, the city elections turn on local issues and personalities. But the mayoral race in Houston has attracted outside attention because of an attempt to make a political issue out of public concern over acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS.

The attention of Washington political circles will be focused on the two contests for governor. Some campaign strategists say the contests have already provided lessons for both parties in their struggle to understand and manage the changes in voter attitudes and party allegiance that are part of Mr. Reagan's legacy.

Democrats in Virginia and Republicans in New Jersey are following a similar strategy in an attempt to expand their voting coalitions. Their candidates for governor are stressing fiscal conservatism, compassion for human needs, education, economic development and efficient management of the state government. In neither state have any social issues such as abortion figured prominently in the political debate.

Lee Atwater, a strategist for Vice President George Bush, said the campaigns in both states illustrated



Kathryn J. Whitmire

what he called the "new synthesis" taking place in American politics that would require both parties to turn to new ideas and new coalitions in future elections.

In New Jersey, Governor Thomas H. Kean, 50, a Republican who won the office four years ago by only 1,797 votes of 2.3 million cast, appears headed for a strong victory over his Democratic challenger, Peter Shapiro, 33, the chief executive of Essex County. Some New Jersey Democrats are concerned that Mr. Kean's popularity could help Republicans win control of the state

legislature, where Democrats hold an eight-seat majority.

Republican strategists say Mr. Kean has expanded the coalition that carried the state for Mr. Reagan in the 1984 election to include blacks, union members and others who usually vote Democratic.

Roger J. Stone Jr., a Washington-based Republican strategist, said the message of the New Jersey campaign for his party was that "the politics of consensus work better than the politics of polarization."

"The old political wisdom was if you had one group you had to forfeit another," he added. "But I think New Jersey shows that you can be a candidate of traditional values and still be for expanded opportunities for minorities, and that you can be a fiscal conservative and still be compassionate. That is the message for the national parties."

In the Virginia campaign, Democrats are trying to put together a coalition of blacks and conservative whites to counter the political realignment that has raised the hopes of Republican candidates in Virginia and other Southern states. The Democrats have put forward a ticket that includes a candidate for lieutenant governor who is the first black nominated for state office in Virginia by a major party since the Reconstruction period following the Civil War. They also have a woman running for attorney general.

Gerald L. Baliles, 45, the Democratic candidate for governor, and his running mates have tied them-

selves closely to Governor Charles S. Robb, a popular Democrat who is ineligible to run again this year.

Statewide polls show Mr. Baliles comfortably leading his Republican opponent, Wyatt B. Durrette, 47, who has closely identified himself with the president's policies.

In one of the few other races to attract national attention, voters in Houston will elect a mayor and city council members in a campaign that has been marked by a sharp debate over homosexual rights and AIDS. An anti-homosexual slate of local candidates, using the name "the straight state," will be listed on the ballot.

Mayor Kathryn J. Whitmire is the Democratic incumbent seeking her third two-year term. She has been criticized by her opponent, Louie Welch, for stopping by a homosexual bar to celebrate her 1981 victory.

**TV Star Elected to Head Radical Party in Italy**

For News and Italy

FLORENCE — Enzo Tortora, a European Parliament deputy and a former television star convicted of drug trafficking, was elected Sunday as president of the Radical Party.

Mr. Tortora won an overwhelming majority of votes for the ceremonial post on the final day of the party's national congress. The party has one seat in the Italian Chamber of Deputies and 11 in the Senate.

## Runoff Vote Appears Likely in Guatemala

United Press International

GUATEMALA CITY — Mario Vinicio Cerezo of the Christian Democratic Party and Jorge Carpio Nicolle of the National Center Union appeared Monday to be headed toward a runoff in Guatemala's presidential election.

There are eight candidates for the post and if neither got an absolute majority the two to receive the most votes will meet in a runoff.

The country's 2.75 million registered voters cast ballots Sunday. The new president would be Guatemala's first civilian leader after 35 years of direct or indirect military rule.

The turnout in the elections, including races to elect a 169-member Legislative Assembly, was much higher than in previous elections when voters could choose only among military candidates. All the candidates in Sunday's race are civilians.

The government released returns Monday for about 24 percent of the total vote.

Mr. Cerezo, 42, was in the lead with about 40 percent, while Mr. Carpio had a vote 22 percent. Mr. Cerezo follows the moderately liberal international Christian Democratic ideology, while Mr. Carpio, publisher of the newspaper El Grafico, is considered a moderate conservative.

Jorge Serrano Elias, a center-right candidate of a coalition of two parties, was third with 13.9 percent of the total, while the far-right candidate, Mario Sandoval Alarcon of the Movement for National Liberation, had 10.6 percent.

Four other candidates split the remaining votes.

The head of state, General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, who seized power from another general in a coup in 1983, pledged a return to democracy. The army has promised to stay out of politics when the new president takes office on Jan. 14.

The military rulers have been unable to ease Guatemala's economic crisis, the worst in its history, or to put down a leftist insurgency. A return to civilian rule is expected to lead to more foreign aid, particularly from the United States.

Observers from 14 countries, the United Nations and the Organization of American States watched the voting.

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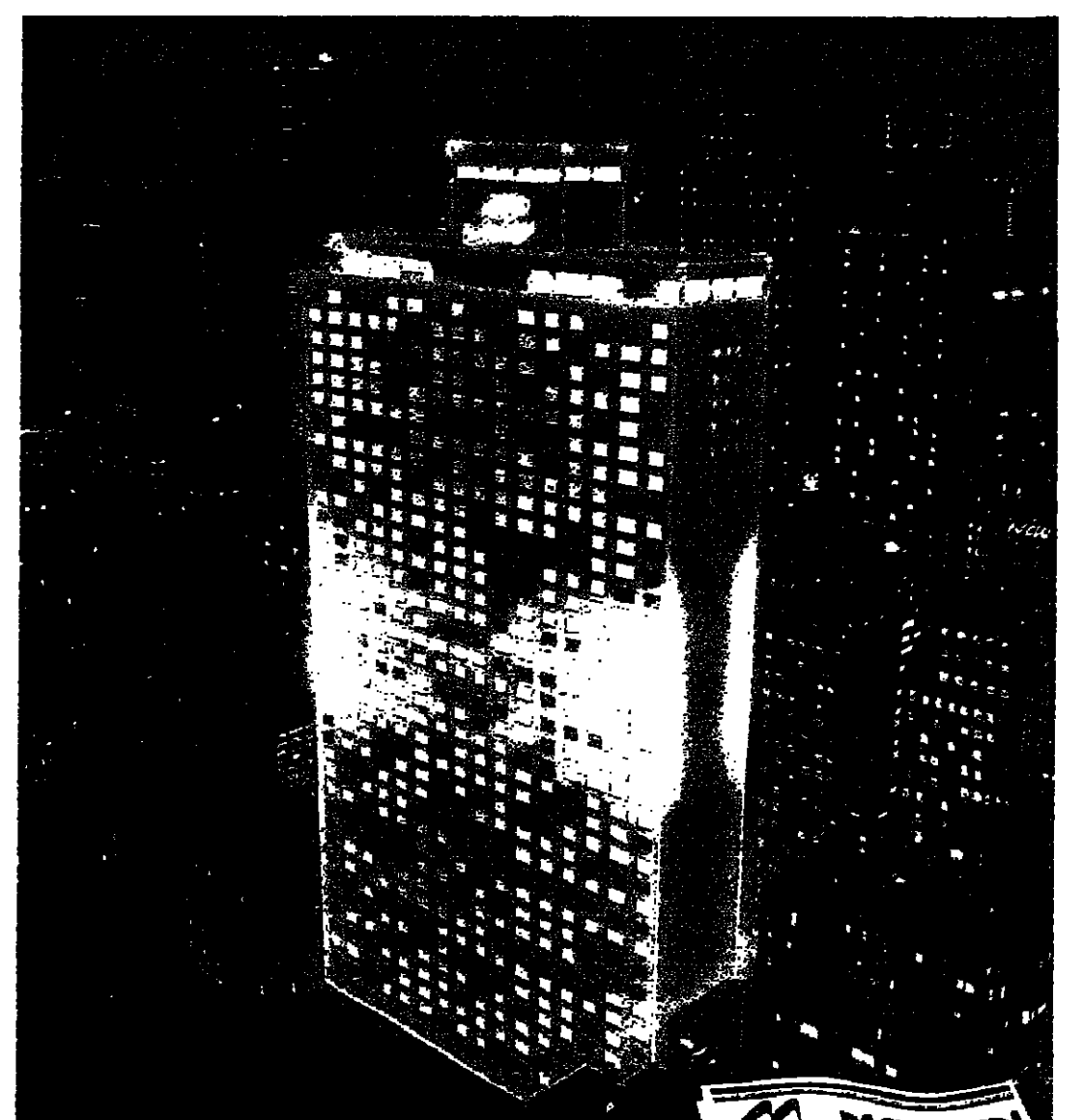
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# Changing Hanoi: Makeup, Jewelry, Morning Jogs

By Barbara Crosser  
New York Times Service

HANOI — A resident ambassador calls it Hanoi's "simply lovely" season — the weeks between the stifling months of summer and winter's dismal, bitter chill. The sky is blue, the air fresh and the streets are full of activity.

In the morning people jog, exercise in parks and squares and seem to dawdle on the way to work. By evening, a magician has appeared on the steps of the Central Bank, where an energetic band has swung into "Bessie's Mucha." Couples draw closer in the dusk.

"Streets very bicycle," a pedicab driver explains cheerfully as he swerves in the twilight to avoid a pedaling teen-ager wearing a T-shirt that says "Cheech and Chong." On a downtown corner, a vendor with several dozen mugs is selling beer from a tub.

This year the change in atmosphere may be more than just seasonal, some longtime residents of the city say.

There are still bullock carts where other Asian cities would have cars, but there are also more motorbikes, more fashionably dressed young people, and more women in rainbows of soft *ao dais*, the traditional Vietnamese tunics and trousers that were once seen less frequently among the black pajamas. Lipstick and jewelry are making comebacks.

Some of Hanoi's new look has to do with the city's celebration in September of the 40th anniversary of the declaration of independence from France. Squares have been repaved, buildings painted and a cluster of picturesque but derelict shops around the city's central lake removed to make more room for grass and park benches.

Other changes grow out of new economic policies that appear to be taking into account, at least for the moment, the grumbles of long-suffering consumers.

Many North Vietnamese have gone South over the last decade to have a look at Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, and have come back fascinated by its looser and more prosperous-looking way of life.

A lot of people, diplomats say, also have an eye on China's "modernizations." Foreign visitors are often asked for details about developments there, and whether life has improved as much as they have heard.

The runaway hit of the theatrical season is "Me and Us," a satire on petty-minded bureaucrats who get in the way of progress. Tickets, like

everything else, are for sale on the black market, and there are reports that the company is looking for a bigger theater.

The play, by Luu Quang Yu, got

## REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

by the censors, the knowledgeable say, because it is essentially in line with criticisms made by Hanoi's economic pragmatists, who have been in the ascendancy since a party meeting in June.

The play, which originated in Ho Chi Minh City, where it was an award, and has been televised nationally, ridicules the cynicism of party officials, make-work jobs, endless political meetings and ritualistic jargon.

Audiences seem to empathize with the tragic hero who is elbowed by the system for showing initiative. As a line in the play puts it: He was "wrong to be right too soon."

There is a building boom of sorts in progress in Hanoi. A diplomat said it was a result of the govern-

ment's decision to loosen controls over construction materials, and release bricks and other long absent items for private purchase.

On several streets, piles of bricks and cement were destined to become restaurants, workers said. In the countryside, farmers build bigger houses.

The freeing of construction materials came at about the time the central government decided to make drastic changes in the way its employees, a large percentage of the work force in this strictly controlled Communist economy, were paid. Ration coupons to be exchanged for goods were abolished and wages increased, at least theoretically.

Civil servants are sometimes wary of new policies and divided about whether they will work. Sev-

eral said they now had more money to spend and valued the greater freedom of choice in making purchases. Others said they did not expect significant improvement in their lives.

"We still all have to have two jobs," a government interpreter said.

Sometimes Hanoi's two societies, the secretive government and the curious people, intersect jarringly for a second. One recent morning, a bicyclist pulled up alongside two Americans in "cycle" pedicabs and began the litany of "where from?"

Russia? Sweden? Germany? America? "I used to teach physics in New-

ark, New Jersey," he said in English. "I came home in 1971," he added, doffing a smart straw hat as he cruised along.

He had begun drifting animatedly into reminiscences of New York, when he suddenly halted in mid-sentence and pedaled off, his face without expression and his eyes straight ahead as if he had never seen the strangers.

Beneath the new shade tree was a policeman.

## Waldheim Seeks Presidency

VIENNA — Kurt Waldheim, secretary-general of the United Nations from 1972 to 1981, was nominated Monday as a candidate in Austria's presidential election next May.

## Reagan Will Be Low-Key on Rights

### At Summit, He May Link Helsinki Pact and Arms Control

By David K. Shipler  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In an effort to increase the emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union and improve Soviet treatment of dissidents, U.S. officials have formulated a carefully calibrated strategy for President Ronald Reagan to use in his Geneva meeting with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

According to officials involved in the planning, the president will avoid angry accusations and public declarations. He does not intend to present Mr. Gorbachev with a list of cases, although he is expected to mention several prominent dissidents during the talks.

Instead, Mr. Reagan is being advised to dwell on the importance of observing international agreements — specifically, the 1975 Helsinki accords, which contain provisions on family reunification and the free flow of information — to reassure the American public and Congress that the Soviet Union would adhere to an arms control treaty if a new one is negotiated.

"The way the president plans to raise it will not sour the atmosphere," a senior State Department official explained. "One can discuss difficult subjects in a manner that is civilized."

Since 1968, about 265,000 Jews have emigrated from the Soviet Union. But after the number leaving reached a high of more than 31,000 in 1979, Soviet authorities reduced exit permits to a trickle, arguing privately that the United States had reneged on an agreement to improve trade conditions in exchange.

According to the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, based in New York, only 920 Jews have left this year. Emigration of Soviet Armenians is also reported to have been virtually halted.

The subject is one of the most difficult to negotiate with the Russians. Traditionally, the Soviet Union has not wished to discuss human rights at summit meetings, contending that the issue is a purely internal matter and citing the Helsinki accords' ban on interference in the internal affairs of the countries involved.

Because of sensitivities on both sides, the question has the potential for creating friction and damaging other efforts in the talks, which will concentrate on arms control, regional conflicts, and other aspects of U.S.-Soviet relations.

## Craxi Reaffirms U.S. Ties, Asks Renewed Mandate

ROME — Prime Minister Bettino Craxi asked Parliament on Monday to confirm his government coalition in office, saying its members now agreed that the government handled the affair of the Achille Lauro excursion liner "correctly and efficiently" and helped secure the release of the hijacked passengers and crew.

Mr. Craxi also described U.S.-Italian ties as unbreakable and defended his insistence that the Palestine Liberation Organization participate in the Middle East peace effort.

Both houses of Parliament were expected to vote their confidence later this week in the five-party coalition. It fell apart when the Republican Party withdrew its support last month over the handling of the Achille Lauro affair. The government released a Palestinian, Mohammed Abbas, despite U.S. demands that he be held for extradition as the mastermind of the hijacking.

Mr. Craxi denounced the "indecent verbosity" of news reports suggesting a rift between Italy and the United States.

But he said there must be no repetition of the "incidents at Sicinella," the Sicilian base where U.S. and Italian troops confronted each other for custody of the four hijackers, who had landed aboard an Egyptian plane that was forced down by U.S. Navy jet fighters. The four are now in Italian custody charged with the hijacking and the killing of an American passenger.

## Crisp Dry White Wine from Tsingtao

The city of Tsingtao has a history of links with Germany. These ties undoubtedly influenced the creation of the crisp dry white wine produced at Tsingtao.

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## Maxwell to Trim Mirror Group's London Payroll

LONDON — Robert Maxwell, who is in a dispute with Britain's print unions, announced plans Monday to eliminate 2,000 of the 6,000 jobs at his Mirror Group Newspapers.

Mr. Maxwell has given formal notice of dismissal to the entire London work force and he said that from Dec. 1, the group's printing would be transferred to his British Newspaper Printing Corp. and there would only be work for 4,000. The group publishes the Mirror, with a circulation of 3.6 million a day.

Mr. Maxwell warned that if the print unions failed to agree to his plan by the end of this month, the Mirror Group would be shut and all 6,000 printers would be dismissed.

His letter followed the refusal of London print workers to print the northern editions of his newspapers after printers in Manchester refused to do so a week ago over Mr. Maxwell's plans to buy a local plant. He said the refusal had cost 560,000 copies of the Mirror.

"Our rivals," with union cooperation, he said, "have jumped in to take advantage of our troubles."

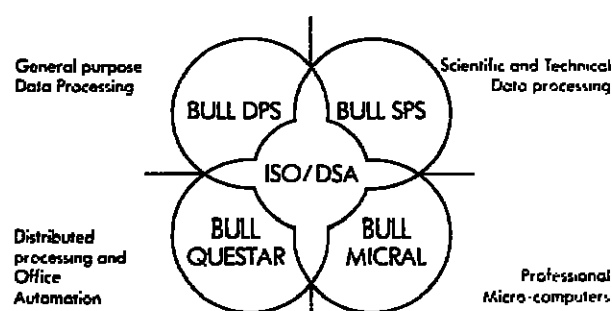
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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Moscow's Radar Message

At one level, the pre-summit meeting proposals that Moscow and Washington are lobbying back and forth are meant to impress an international audience. But the proposals may also have substance, like the Soviet offer on missile-detecting radars.

Years ago, the Russians made a bad decision — to build at Krasnoyarsk in Siberia a radar that almost certainly violates the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972. The partly completed radar is at the center of the Reagan administration's litany that Moscow cannot be trusted to honor arms control treaties.

After months of insisting implausibly on the radar's innocence, the Russians now seem willing to talk about it. Without conceding its illegality, they offer to cease construction if the United States cancels modernization of two radars in England and Greenland.

The ABM treaty allows each side to build radars that give early warning of a missile attack. To prevent them from being used as a missile defense system, the treaty requires that radars be located on each country's borders, pointing outward. The Soviet Union has a gap in its early-warning radar coverage that legally could be plugged by building two expensive radars in inhospitable Arctic terrain. Perhaps to save money, it chose to plug the gap with a single radar far to the south at Krasnoyarsk. But if the Russians figured they could bluster their way through this bending of the rules, they were mistaken. The Reagan administration has made a major issue of the infraction, and with cause.

The American plans to which the Russians object involve replacing steerable dish radars with phased-array radars at Thule in Greenland and Fylingdales in England — an upgrade that could be regarded as inconsistent with the treaty's undertaking that neither side will deploy anti-ballistic missile systems or their components outside its national territory.

The Russians propose that the Krasnoyarsk radar, and the Thule and Fylingdales upgrades, all be scrapped. Since each side attaches great importance to the early-warning capabilities of these devices, the Russians' real hope is presumably for an agreement to continue with all three. That might not be a bad deal, provided that the ambiguities that invited the dispute were clarified. The Russians should pay some price for having an inland radar capable of directing defense of missile fields in defiance of the treaty.

The administration has dismissed the proposed Soviet radar deal as "inequitable and unacceptable." Of course it is inequitable as it stands. But it is also negotiable.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Fairer Campaign-Funding

For the first time since 1974 there is talk that Congress may consider bills calling for major changes in campaign finance regulation. It is not that the current legislation was defective from the start. It is that there is a hydraulic pressure behind money in campaigns, and when the inevitable loophole is found, the money comes gushing through. Not only the Democratic Study Group but conservative senators such as David Boren of Oklahoma and Barry Goldwater of Arizona are prepared to tackle the subject again.

The sense that the system needs repair is strong in a study by the Democratic Study Group showing an increase in spending by political action committees — independent organizations that raise funds for candidates who support their goals — and a decrease in individual contributions. Legislators are uneasy lest it seem that organized interests are buying up Congress while the more diffuse interests of ordinary voters are not being served as well. Political action committees gave more than \$100 million to congressional candidates in 1984, up from \$12.5 million in 1972.

A new bill sponsored by Mr. Boren and Mr. Goldwater would limit House candidates to \$100,000 and Senate candidates to limits based on the size of their state. It would lower the maximum contribution for political action committees and raise it for individuals. It would bar the committees from acting as conduits for individual contributions (a practice referred to as "bundling") and tighten limits on spending by independent campaigns.

The Democratic Study Group is preparing a bill that would provide a 100-percent tax credit on contributions up to \$100. The current 50-percent credit on contributions up to \$50 has just been deleted by the House Ways and Means Committee from its tax bill.

These proposals are in their formative stages. Congress, as it ponders them, should keep three things in mind. First, the key to any campaign finance law is full disclosure. Ensuring full disclosure may require tightening up the soft-money loophole and prohibiting practices such as bundling.

Second, reforms should not unduly restrict the amount of money that candidates, including challengers, can raise. The system suffers not from a surfeit of campaigning but from a perception that the politically adept and economically interested have unfair advantages.

Third, reforms should not impinge on freedom of political expression. The argument of the political action committee organizers that the committees are only a vehicle for voters' expression is self-serving, but cannot casually be dismissed. While Congress could further regulate that particular form of expression, it would be unwise to prohibit it altogether.

After such a long interval, Congress is wise to consider serious proposals for reform. But it should tread carefully, aware how difficult it is to anticipate all the consequences of change in the campaign finance law. The details matter.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Pretoria's Ban on the Press

Repression without witnesses: Such is the substance of Pretoria's decision to ban the South African and foreign press from filming and airing images of violence in the 38 designated emergency areas. Incapable of bringing the violence to an end, Pretoria, aware of its crumbling image, hopes to restore its credibility by keeping international opinion in the dark about the facts. No more films? No more photos showing the police killing black protesters? No more denunciations of Pretoria's "racist" regime? It is an absurd calculation.

— Le Monde (Paris).

South Africa's press and television restrictions won't stop the mounting unrest. Remember, the young rioters in the townships never saw the pictures of themselves on television. Nor will it allow the fresh and intimidating sweep of police powers to come to bear behind a cloak of total secrecy. South Africa is too leaky and too Westernized.

But turn the thrust of Prime Minister [Pieter] Botha's promulgations round — as a challenge to journalists covering one of the most important stories in the world. Should bans and threats turn off the tap of news, as Mr. Botha presumes? Is his basic assumption right — that television today lives by action-packed pictures alone? Deny television those pictures and, quite soon, British television and the great American networks will put show business before boredom and consign South Africa to the memory hole of dreadful, bloody.

but unphotographed stories like the Iran-Iraq war. It is a profoundly cynical calculation. Will television editors and journalists prove him right, or wrong?

— The Guardian (London).

### Bonner: One of a Lucky Few?

Yelena Bonner, the human rights activist and wife of the dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov, has been given permission to travel to the West for medical treatment. Several lesser-known activists have suddenly been granted exit visas. These are welcome, if unsurprising, developments. As the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev prepares for his meeting with President Reagan, some modest signs of more decent official behavior were to be expected. If the summit achieves nothing else, it has at least won freedom for a few unhappy Soviet citizens.

— The Los Angeles Times.

### Both Sides Must Keep Giving

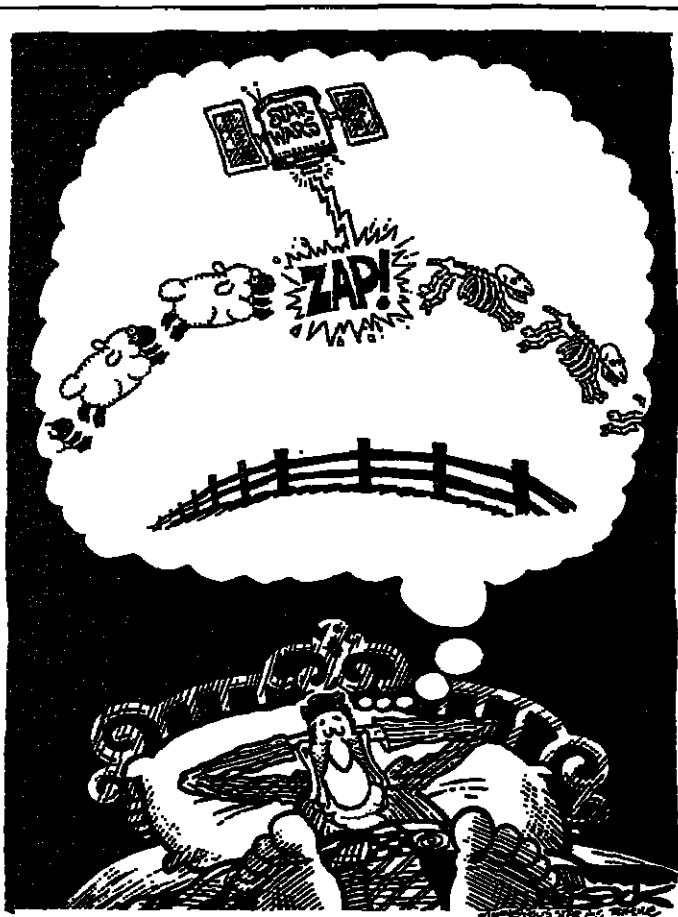
Of course the Soviet and American offers [to reduce their stocks of nuclear weapons] have a propaganda purpose. Yet they go beyond mere posturing, and underline the benefits which would accrue from holding an annual high level meeting to discuss reducing tension. The public relations exercise of wishing to appear reasonable and ready to make concessions can, in fact, lead to genuine agreements.

— The Times (London).

## FROM OUR NOV. 5 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: South Africa's First Parliament**  
CAPE TOWN — The first Parliament of the Union of South Africa opened [on Nov. 4] by the Duke of Connaught, who said: "His Majesty [King George] well knows that you have passed through the fire of sorrow and trouble, and that misunderstanding and conflict have brought calamity upon the land, but all this is now buried with the past. He recognizes, too, that here, as elsewhere, there must exist a marked divergence of political opinion. Such divisions of thought and action are the essence of free and responsible Government. The King rejoices in the knowledge that the union of his South African dominions has already made for the social and material progress of his people, and he feels assured that all South Africans will work steadfastly for the welfare of their great and beautiful country."

**1935: Italians Advance in Abyssinia**  
PARIS — With the apparent collapse of Ethiopian defenses in the north, Premier Mussolini's Black Shirt invaders are expected to march into Makale, chief objective in the new drive southward, without a shot being fired. Count Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law, and Mussolini's two airmen sons, flying over Makale [on Nov. 4], reported that the inhabitants have already raised the flag of surrender. Italian observers also reported that concentrations of Ethiopian troops south of Makale have broken camp and are in full retreat [toward Addis Ababa]. Shoving along muddy mountain trails through a downpour, the Italian troops continued their advance on Makale. Meanwhile, Italian airmen on the southern front carried out extensive bombing operations on Ethiopian concentrations south of Jijba.



## A Crayola Defense Line: Coloring the World Safe

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — Until I saw the commercial, I had no idea that "star wars" was so simple that even a kindergarten child could understand it. I thought you needed physics, when all you really needed was Crayolas. The regular box of Crayolas, not even the giant size.

The 30-second television spot, brought to me courtesy of the Coalition for the Strategic Defense Initiative, changed all that. It opened with Crayola figures of Mom, Dad, child and Spot. (I think it was Spot, although it might have been a small brown horse without a mane. Hard to tell.) There was also a black Crayola house and a yellow Crayola sun.

While the school piano tinkled in the background, a little girl narrated her wonderful tale of 10 Crayolas in search of national security. "I asked my daddy what this 'star wars' stuff is all about," she began. "He said that right now we can't protect ourselves from nuclear weapons, that's why the president wants to build the Peace Shield."

As she reported this, a white line appeared in a huge arc that covered the house, family, horse/dog and even the sun. This was the Crayola Peace Shield. The young narrator went on to explain how "it would stop missiles in outer space so they couldn't hit our house." On cue, little brown Crayola missiles bumped up against the white Crayola shield and were destroyed.

The girl concluded, "Then nobody could win a war and if nobody could win a war there's no reason to start one." With that, the shield turned into a rainbow and even the sun began to smile.

Frankly, I always liked coloring, not to mention story hour at school. This tale had just enough truth in it to be especially appealing. Creating a "Peace Shield" is not really much harder, after all, than drawing a gigantic white line around the sun. The real sun. In fact, instead of financing the Pentagon's efforts at "star wars," I think we should commission the artist Christo to wrap America. It would be cheaper.

What is so artistic about the SDI spot is not just the coloring. It is the timing. The 30-second commercial already has been seen in Washington, and the conservative

## Still Apartheid, Even in the Dark

By Aggrey Klaaste

JOHANNESBURG — Four black journalists from the Sowetan, a newspaper of which I am an editor, were driven around the townships of Soweto last Tuesday morning lying face down on top of a military armored vehicle for about four hours. One of them, after being beaten about the head and kicked all over his body, had a dog set loose on him. Two others have swollen faces and split lips. They say they were assaulted by South African soldiers.

The incident is not unusual in a black journalist's working life in South Africa. The four young men were naive to think their press identification cards would be sufficient protection for them to move around the huge black suburb after the 11 P.M. curfew, which has been in force several months now under state-of-emergency regulations. Instead, their press cards seemed only to infuriate the military men.

Soweto, home to two million blacks, is now off limits to the press, as are other designated emergency areas. The divisional commissioner of police in Soweto, Brigadier J.C. Coetzee, said of the press blackout: "I am sorry, but it means that reporters who live in Soweto cannot do their work there. I issued the ban on instruction from headquarters, and it is clear. . . . Journalists, foreign and local, have been banned from entering Soweto." (Since then he has said some reporters might be admitted if they asked Mr. Coetzee's permission.) The order presented an impossible situation for reporters who live in and cover Soweto, and consequently the four men from my newspaper fell afoul of the rule.

The blackout is nothing new in the history of this country's deceptively free press. Many outsiders are struck by the way in which opposition journals in South Africa seem to lash out fearlessly at the state and its policies. And yet press freedom in South Africa is a chimera that applies the most insidiously effective muzzle on the free exchange of ideas. It is also an apt reflection of the country's racist and repressive structures.

For black journalists, who live mainly in areas where instability manifests itself, the free expression of

ideas and information is a hazardous business. From the pioneering days of black journalism in the late 1950s and throughout the 1960s, writers of their race have been destroyed through despair and frustration in their jobs, or they have fled the country.

In the 1960s, a sort of renaissance period for black newspapermen, the situation was even more tragic. Most of the black writers were intoxicated

South Africa, the craving for free expression became even more urgent. For several years after the onset of 1976, very few white reporters operated in the black communities. The black journalist came of age, and even Afrikaans-language newspapers tried to employ blacks. Because the black journalist was the most vital source of information, the spotlight focused on black newspapers. The battle lines between black editors and the government were drawn. Largely for this, two black newspapers, the World and Weekend World, were banned; no reason was given.

In 1980, the government set up a commission to look into the press. Some of its recommendations were hair-raising. It proposed not only that journalists should have a code but that they should be registered like doctors or lawyers. The press bitterly protested about government interference and potential censorship, and the letter of the proposal was not implemented. But the spirit still had journalism in a squeeze of self-censorship and sometimes plain harassment. Black journalists took most of the flak. Many were detained. Photographers had their equipment confiscated and their film destroyed. Some journalists were charged, and two are serving long jail terms.

The 1980s saw an upsurge of news coverage of the townships by white reporters, particularly from television. This drove the government into another panic situation. Ironically, the emergence of white reporting took the spotlight and some of the pressure away from black newspapers. There were just too many newsmen from South Africa and abroad in the townships. For awhile, the government lost the upper hand.

The current state of emergency, instituted July 21, has created more problems for journalists. And the latest measure is inhumane. News coverage of events inside South Africa has been so extensive that putting a blackout on the emergency areas now is like shutting the gate after the horse has bolted.

The writer is the deputy editor of the Sowetan. He contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.



'Could I have my deportation order now? It'll save time.'

by the avenues made open to them. Their work expressed this in an emotional display of literary skills. But they remained under onslaught from the apartheid system. Their peers in the other race groups and even some of their employers regarded them as a special breed — people who read a lot, drank even more and often killed themselves in the process.

In the 1970s, particularly after 1976 when political activism swept

## Why Bail Out a Repressive Romania?

By Juliana Geran Pilon

WASHINGTON — American concern for human rights should be extended to apply to Romania. The regime of Nicolae Ceausescu is one of the world's most repressive. Yet Romania continues to be given special and generous treatment by the United States.

Exports from Romania to the United States enjoy most-favored-nation status, which significantly reduces the tariffs on them. To grant this privilege to Romania, the United States has had to waive the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the 1974 Trade Act, which prohibits the use of government credits and most-favored-nation treatment to Communist (or "nonmarket") countries unless they can demonstrate progress in human rights, particularly on emigration.

Legislation was introduced this past summer to deny most-favored-nation status to Romania permanently. In recent weeks, Representative Christopher Smith, Republican of New Jersey, and Senator Paul Trible, Republican of Virginia, introduced a modest but equally useful proposal — to deny most-favored-nation status to Romania for a six-month probationary period.

Regrettably, the State Department opposes all these measures. Most-favored-nation status is of great benefit to the Ceausescu regime, providing it with badly needed hard currency and credits, as well as legitimacy. At the same time, most-favored status increases the U.S. trade deficit. While the total value of two-way trade between the United States and Romania increased from about \$450 million in 1976 to more

than \$1.21 billion in 1984, American exports to Romania have been almost steady, from \$249 million in 1976 to \$246 million in 1984. According to the Commerce Department, total American imports from Romania amounted to \$460 million in the first

half of 1985, while American exports to Romania were only \$94.5 million. The purpose of the Jackson-Vanik amendment is "to assure the continuing dedication of the U.S. to fundamental human rights." Yet Romania has done little to promote such rights.

The regime persecutes religious believers, uses psychiatric hospitals for political purposes, censors almost everything, bans free labor unions and literally has pulverized Bibles into pulp to turn them into toilet paper. Recently, the government announced plans to forcibly "relocate" old people, moving them from their city homes to the countryside.

According to the former U.S. ambassador to Romania, David Funderburk, many of the Romanians allowed to emigrate are criminals being "dumped" in the United States, agents instructed to infiltrate the emigrant community, or forcibly exiled

dissidents. Bona fide emigrants, by contrast, face increased harassment.

Finally, by granting favors to Romania, the United States is in effect encouraging its support for terrorism.

General Ion Mihail Pacepa, deputy director of the Romanian foreign intelligence service and personal adviser to President Ceausescu until his defection to the United States in 1978, reports: "Terrorism is a significant part of the Romanian government's foreign and domestic policy. Concerning its foreign terrorism, besides conducting assassination operations against expelled dissidents, political opponents in emigrant organizations and defectors, Bucharest is secretly involved in international terrorism on the broader scale. A few examples are the paramilitary training schools run by Romania for members of the Western Communist parties, who receive training in sabotage, diversion and guerrilla tactics; Romania's political and material support of the Palestine Liberation Organization and its terrorist detachments . . . and the secret cooperation of the Romanian government with the Libyan security forces."

If the United States at last ended its special favors to Romania, Congress and the administration would be demonstrating that the Jackson-Vanik amendment is not a dead letter, and that the United States genuinely cares about human rights.

The writer, who emigrated from Romania in 1962, is a senior analyst at the Heritage Foundation, a public policy research organization. She contributed this to The New York Times.

## Reagan's 'Good Deed' for the Poor

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — In a few weeks, the Reagan administration will propose something good for poor people, something that will encourage voluntary racial integration in schools — and it will drive the liberal establishment up the wall.

Twenty years ago, in the heyday of the Great Society, America generously decided to try to help children, mainly from poor families, to remedy their difficulties in school. The federal government now is sending about \$3.5 billion a year to local schools for remedial education programs, and it probably does some good. But it goes to schools struggling to help pupils in poor neighborhoods, and the kids there who need the special help rarely reach the average.

Now the Education Department will offer a plan to Congress to make it possible for poor parents to do for their children what rich parents now do: Choose the school that can best teach their troubled kids.

The idea is to send a voucher for educational services to the parents of children who now qualify for remedial aid. In effect, the voucher will say: "Take this slip, worth \$630 a year, to the school you think will do the best job teaching your child. It can be a public or a private school, near your home or clear across town. The school that enrolls your child gets the federal money, and if you do not like the job that school does, you can switch next year."

about doing, and at federal expense.

In this voucher system, there can be no doubt that the pupils who are best off stand a better chance of catching up, at no added cost to the taxpayer. Since the school system is for the benefit of the students, and since public policy encourages voluntary integration, who can oppose it?

Some well-to-do parents of children enrolled in public schools in wealthy neighborhoods, as well as some parents of kids in private schools, will not want little fainter associated with the likes of backward black or Hispanic or poor white-race children. Life will have to be tougher for snobs.

With nobler motives, the public-school establishment will be up in arms because it will see this as the slippery slope toward tuition tax credits, long sought by parochial schools. Many public school teachers view any plan providing parents with a choice of schooling as undermining public schools by encouraging the best students to go private.

But in this case, William Bennett, Mr. Reagan's education secretary, is on strong if unfamiliar ground. "Creaming" the best students away from public schools cannot be an issue here, because this transfers the worst students to better schools. Nor can this be criticized as a device to avoid racial integration; it would do just the opposite, making it possible for poor minorities (who are the majority of students needing remedial aid) to enter schools now economically forbidden to them.

Steven Weisman's report on the return to New Delhi slum life of artists, acrobats and others who took part in the Festivals of India in the United States and in France ("After Fate, Indians Return to Squalor," Oct. 14) pointed out the obvious irony of these people's experience. But it failed to note that these poor migrants to the capital never would have dreamed even of the transitory fame and fortune that touched their lives had the Indian government not chosen them as the cultural ambassadors of India's artistic heritage.

The point the late prime minister, Indira Gandhi, wanted to make was that an abundance of talent can be discovered among the simple, illiterate and often destitute folk that make up the subcontinent's millions.

At the 1981 census, about 28 percent of Delhi's people were slum dwellers or squatters. True, some politicians do exploit them. But others have managed to bring relief to those with artistic skills.

K. GORUR, Pully, Switzerland.

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## Lenin According to Reagan — Tracking a Dubious Quotation

By Carl Meyer

NEW YORK — President Reagan was asked recently if he still thought the Soviet Union was an evil empire. Yes, he said, because of things like the downing of a South Korean airliner in Soviet airspace. Moreover, he said, Soviet leaders repeatedly proclaimed their global ambition, which is why "I have often quoted" Lenin's statement that: "We will take Eastern Europe. We will organize the hordes of Asia. And then we will move into Latin America, and we won't have to take the United States; it will fall into our outstretched hands like overripe fruit."

When did Lenin say that? The quote fell like an overripe fruit into a televised discussion that followed Mr. Reagan's appearance. A Soviet official, Georgi Arbatov, called it a Nazi invention once exposed by the commentator Alistair Cooke. Mr. Cooke, sitting at hand, just smiled.

When later asked for details, Mr. Cooke said he could not recall what, if anything, he had ever broadcast about the quote. He had his own theory: The line might have come to Mr. Reagan from an old movie script.

At the Library of Congress, researchers found an old folder showing that they had been asked several times to check the citation some years ago. It failed to turn up, as promised, in "The Collected Works of Lenin," Volume X, page 172 — or in any Russian or English edition of the works. Also in the folder was a clipping from The Chicago Daily News dated Dec. 8, 1958, describing the quote as a fake but giving no source.

Just then an indirect reference to the same idea turned up in a new book on South Africa by Joseph P. L. J. van der Merwe. He wrote that he heard the same language attributed to Lenin by right-wing generals in Pretoria. He said that they apparently learned it from a book called "None Dare Call It Conspiracy," published in California in 1971 and avidly read by members of the John Birch Society.

Thus prompted, I finally found what seems to have been President Reagan's source: "The Blue Book of the John Birch Society," compiled in 1958 by Robert Welch.

On page 10, his book says: "Lenin died in 1924. But before he died he had laid down for his followers the strategy for this conquest. It was, we should readily admit, brilliant, far-seeing, realistic and majestically simple. It has been paraphrased and summarized as follows: 'First, we will take Eastern Europe. Next, the masses of Asia. Then we shall encircle the last bastion of capitalism, the United States of America. We shall not have to attack; it will fall like overripe fruit into our hands.'"

The New York Times.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

New Anchorwoman,  
Familiar Charisma

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — When the new CBS "Morning Show" throws her head back, she looks like Uncle Teddy; when she looks straight at you, it's more like Jack. And from profile, she is the spitting image of mother Eunice. And when she laughs, the Kennedy charisma explodes all over the screen.

Yet, Maria Shriver, who recently stepped into one of the top jobs on

and Eunice Kennedy Shriver, Maria inherited her parents' wide interests, her mother's compassion for the disabled as well as the Kennedy's political and sports orientation.

"Because of my upbringing, I'm interested in a lot of things," she said, "fashion, sports, politics, the news of the day and people in general. Because my parents have exposed me to a wide variety of subjects."

She is equally comfortable discussing the United States' budget with a couple of senators or the latest baseball game. With a grandfather who was the U.S. ambassador to the Court of St. James, Shriver also can address the Duke of Marlborough as "Your Grace," without sounding the least bit gauche. (Shriver interviewed the duke last Thursday together with the marquis of Jaystock and Lord and Lady Rosebery, a proposal for the opening of "The Treasury House of Britain" exhibition in the National Gallery in Washington.)

While she does not pretend to be Miss Middle America, Shriver clearly tries not to project too strong an image. Although she smiles and even laughs often, she listens more than she talks and generally tries to keep her interviews on an easy-going, polite, conversational level. The 29-year-old Shriver, who is married to the actor and body-builder Arnold Schwarzenegger.

"I get up and look at this job as if I were going to the market," she said. "I am a woman before I am a journalist. So I have to look the best I can."

Despite the glamour of the job, Shriver functions from unpretentious, cramped offices on the West Side, surrounded by young people in track suits and running shoes. Besides stacks of books, there is a huge picture of her hugging her father, plus several with her fiancé. The two are to be married next April at the family estate in Hyannisport, Massachusetts.

Asked if she thought she could accommodate her grueling schedule — "I try to wake up at 3 A.M." — with a husband and a family life, Shriver said: "I hope so. Ask me a year from now. I don't think it's a job you do forever. It was a goal of mine to do this job, one of the best in television, the top of the ladder. But if I find I can't cope any more,



Maria Shriver: "It was a goal of mine to do this job."

I'll have to find something else. You have to make choices along the way."

After two months, Shriver's contribution is already visible, even if the show is still flat. It needs to pick up its own rhythm and flow because, basically, Shriver and Forrest Sawyer, her co-anchor man, still seem to be on parallel tracks. But the pace is picking up, and the decor has sobered up and no longer looks like a flower shop.

Shriver hopes things will keep improving. Hope, a key Kennedy word, is often on her lips.

"I hope that I'm bringing new vigor, my own varied interests and eight years of television experience," she said. "I hope that the show will reflect some of my own ideas. This is what's exciting about it."

The bottom line is simple. "If you've done your homework, you're smart and you listen, you're bound to make it," she said.

And asked who she admires the most on television, she said: "I admire any woman who survives the network."

## Oldest Bordeaux? Yes; Jefferson's? Maybe

By Howard G. Goldberg

New York Times Service

A CACHE of more than a dozen bottles of wine thought to have belonged to Thomas Jefferson, a connoisseur of fine Bordeaux, has been found in Paris. One, a Chateau Lafite vintage dated 1787, is to be auctioned in London on Dec. 5. Two others, 1784 and 1787 Chateau d'Yquem, have been drunk.

Michael Broadbent, wine director of Christie's, reached in London, said: "It will be the oldest authenticated vintage-dated Bordeaux Christie's has ever sold. Even at Chateau Lafite, they don't have any. The oldest in their cellar is 1797." The bottle is expected to sell for "well in excess of £10,000" (about \$14,000).

The Lafite — bearing the spelling Lafite, the initials T.J. and the year, all engraved, although it is not known by whom — was consigned to Christie's by its West German owner, Hans Rodenstock, a music publisher. Although specialists have validated the age of the Lafite, a researcher at Monticello, Jefferson's mansion in Virginia, says that no Jefferson bottles are believed to have survived, and that unusually punctuated initials on the Lafite warrant skepticism that it was the president's.

The Christie's sale will follow by only a few months the rebirth of a portion of Jefferson's 1807 vineyard at Monticello, near Charlottesville, where he retired in 1809 after two terms as president. Last spring, the vineyard was replanted; this autumn, the first fruit appeared — cabernet sauvignon, the great Bordeaux grape.

Rodenstock, who lives in Bad Marienberg, said in a telephone interview that more than a dozen bottles of Bordeaux, all marked with the T.J. initials, were found early this year behind a cellar wall in an old house in Paris. He declined to give the address.

He said there were three bottles of 1784 and 1787 Chateau d'Yquem (a premier cru Sauternes), three 1787 Lafite, three Chateau Margaux from 1787 and three 1787 Chateau Brane Mouton, predecessor of today's Mouton-Rothschild. He indicated there were more from each chateau, but withheld details, and said he had three bottles without identification.

In 1787, Jefferson, in his third year as minister to France, toured celebrated Bordeaux estates. His



Chateau Lafite, 1787.

journal cites "Margaux," "La Fite," "Mouton" and "Diquem." He also visited Champagne, Burgundy (whose wines he fancied), Beaujolais, the Côte Rôtie and southern Rhone, Italy, Frontignan and Anjou. In 1788, in a tour of Germany, he explored Rhine and Moselle wines.

After 1789, Jefferson, whom scholars generally consider the most sophisticated palate in early America, served imported claret in Philadelphia and the White House and at Monticello.

Cinder Goodwin, the Monticello researcher, who has spent 15 years on Jefferson's financial records and is "intimate" with his correspondence, said: "No Jefferson bottles with wine in them have ever survived, to our knowledge. Except for a broken Madeira decanter found in a dry well here, no other empty bottles have been found either."

She said the punctuation of the initials T.J. raised a crucial question about authenticity, because she believes that she has not seen Jefferson's initials used in precisely that form. She said that when Jefferson abbreviated ThJefferson, his script signature, he wrote Th.J. — usually with a colon and a period after the J. Moreover, she said, his standard identification on personal possessions was T.J., the 1 being a contemporary form of J.

R. de Treville Lawrence Sr., who is editor of The Vineyard Wine Growers Journal, a quarterly published at The Plains, Virginia, and who edited a 1976 anthology titled "Jefferson and Wine," said Rodenstock had mentioned the discovery in a June 14 letter. Rodenstock, he said, had requested photocopies of Jefferson documents cited in the anthology that bear upon wine transactions. In the telephone interview, Rodenstock said that not only did Jefferson's correspondence apparently validate the ownership but also that after a 1787 Yquem was opened and drunk at Yquem in May, he had the wine and cork analyzed by a laboratory, which dated the cork to between 1780 and 1800.

Michael Broadbent characterized Rodenstock as a "highly respected collector and connoisseur of fine old wine." Broadbent said that to his regret he had not yet seen the Paris cellar, that Christie's glass experts had vouched for the authenticity of the bottle and engraving date, that the cork was original and covered with an original wax seal and that the wine appeared to be in good condition. "We've taken every precaution short of pulling the cork," he said. "If we did, there would be nothing for anyone to acquire."

"I'm a cautious chap," he said. "But knowing Rodenstock, having tasted the 1784 Yquem — it must be right. He's a wealthy man and not after money. It took a lot of persuading to get him to sell it. Of course, who can actually prove it is authentic?"

Goodwin wonders how four separate estates came up with "Th.J." since "we have no record" that Jefferson wanted bottles initialed. (Perhaps the bottles came from a common source, Broadbent theorized.) Goodwin knows of only one labeling request — in a 1790 Jefferson letter to Yquem, written in Philadelphia, asking 30 dozen for George Washington, 10 dozen for himself, to be wrapped separately and labeled G.W. and T.J., what is unclear is what was to be labeled, the bottles or shipping containers. Paper labels were not used on bottles at that time.

"Mr. Jefferson," as Virginians still respectfully call him, had meticulous, thorough habits. The archive of his lifetime's writings is "bottomless," Goodwin said. Those papers contain a Dec. 18, 1787, letter to Yquem, written in Paris, ordering 250 bottles of 1784 Sauternes, as well as a Jan. 7, 1788, reply that the order was being filled.

Broadbent, who tasted the 1784 Yquem with Rodenstock and Count Alexandre de Lur Saluces, the chateau's proprietor, said, "It was remarkable, unbelievable — soft and sweet, beautiful balance."

Goodwin said the Jefferson file, "which 'for that period is virtually complete,' does not show he ever ordered, received or drank 1787s or was given any as a gift. Records show that he ordered and got 1784 Margaux, and that he ordered 1784 Lafite but it was unavailable. The name Brane Mouton 'never turns up.'"

Broadbent said Rodenstock planned to wait until 1987, then take a 200-year-old bottle to Monticello to open. If he does, the uncorking will occur the year Jefferson's replanted 1807 vineyard is to produce its first significant harvest.

Not all 1807 varieties have been found, so the vineyard will become what Hatch calls "a vignette" — a composite — of the vineyard's multiple plantings.

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'Faust,' 'Oberon' Take  
Liberties With Libretti

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON — Two new productions, Gounod's "Faust" by the English National Opera at the Coliseum here and Weber's "Oberon" by the Scottish Opera in Glasgow — and critical reactions to them — illustrate as vividly as could be wished the crisis of "opera in our time."

Neither opera is what the playbills and program books say it is. The "Faust" is not Gounod's and the "Oberon" is not Weber's, although in each case the music is theirs. What is presented on the stage is not what composer and librettist had in mind when music and text were written, or what was seen when the operas were first performed — with "Faust," indeed, as it has been performed wherever opera is given for the past 125 years. "Oberon" even has an entirely new libretto by the author and composer Anthony Burgess.

Ian Judge, of the Royal Shakespeare Company, making a debut as opera producer, gives "Faust" a Victorian setting, makes a red-wigged tart out of Marguerite and has her die not in prison, but in a lunatic asylum. The jewel box takes two superhumanities to carry it, and while singing the "Jewel Song," reclining lingerie-clad on luxurious scatter cushions in a palace garden dotted with stamens ("Salut demeure, chaste et pure"), Marguerite admires herself in enormous mirrors held up — and twisted — by a bevy of half-naked Nubian myrmidons.

In Graham Vick's "Oberon," Oberon is represented as "half-sustainer of the cosmos." Renda and Fatima are secretaries in the U.S. Embassy of an Islamic state where they are held hostage by the ayatollah and rescued not by Sir Huon of Bordeaux and Sherrin, but by two test pilots, Hugh and Geoffrey.

What is most disturbing about all this is that notices have been mixed, the reason being that many critics have no high opinion of either opera and therefore conclude that no harm is done in making something of them that they were never intended to be. It poses an ethical problem, the more pressing because similar mischief has been practiced on so many operas — and

better ones — by so many producers in the past decade or two.

Those who practice and sanction this sort of artistic mischief argue that in order to keep opera alive for contemporary audiences it must be brought up to date, made "topical." Those who oppose this view argue that if an opera cannot survive as conceived and executed by composer and librettist — and that has been true of "Oberon" for 160 years — then it should be left in peace.

The "modernizers" feel called upon to save the opera house from becoming a museum. Well, museums play an important role in our cultural life. Much money, time and effort are expended in presenting their holdings as truthfully and solidly as possible.

There is much to be said for accepting the opera house as a museum. Some 90 percent of the viable repertoire is from one to two or more centuries old. And there is as much or more to be said for doing everything possible to make it a good museum and treating its treasures with the respect and reverence they have so richly earned.

Musically, the English National Opera's "Faust," sung in a new English translation by Edmund Tracey, and reverting to Gounod's opera-comique original with spoken dialogue, is in quite good order, with Arthur Davies (Faust), Helen Field (Marguerite) and John Tomlinson (Mephistopheles) in the principal roles, and knowingly conducted by Jacques Delacoste.

The trouble remains that against the concepts of Ian Judge and his stage design and lighting collaborators, Gounod hasn't a chance.

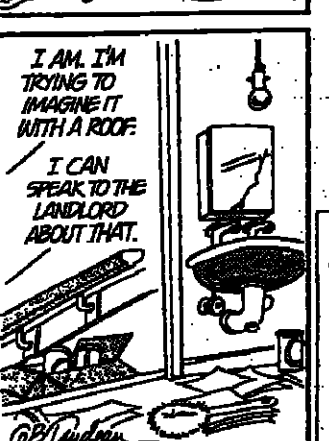
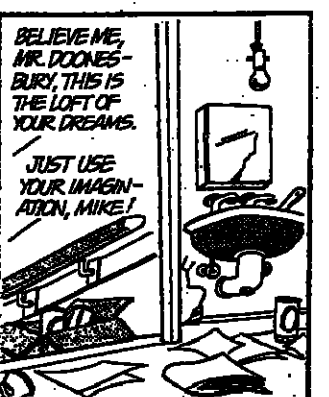
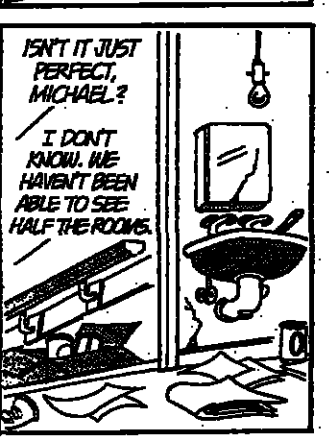
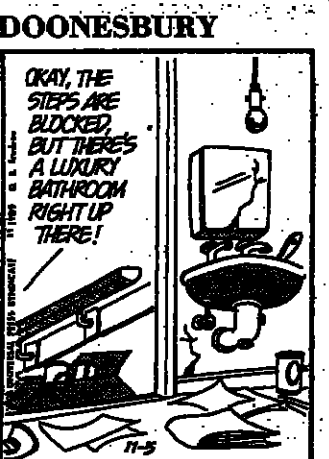
Further performances of "Faust" on Nov. 6, 9, 12, 15, 21, 26 and 29 and Dec. 3.

Henry Pleasants is a London-based writer who specializes in music and opera.

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near-term price objective. At this point there's not much left to do for an encore.

"The market is really taking a defensive posture while it waits for new leadership," a trader said.

Texas Oil & Gas was the most active NYSE-listed issue, easing  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 15%. IBM followed climbing  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 132%. AT&T was third, off  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 21.

Potlatch Corp. was the session's biggest winner, climbing  $\frac{6}{8}$  to 42 $\frac{3}{4}$  on news that two companies controlled by the Belzberg family of Canada now hold a 5.7-percent stake in the company. Market sources said the Belzberg move was considered "very unfriendly" and cited extensive arbitrage trading.

CBS produced the day's biggest drop, falling  $\frac{5}{8}$  to 118. It climbed nearly 15 points last week amid active arbitrage trading and takeover speculation.

Merck climbed  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 119 $\frac{1}{4}$  after Enalapril, its high blood pressure drug, received an approval letter from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Squibb, which also has a high blood pressure remedy, fell  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 71 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

In the high technology sector, Digital Equipment rose  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 114 $\frac{1}{4}$  and Honeywell fell  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 62 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

Among active blue chips, Sears eased  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 34 $\frac{1}{4}$  and U.S. Steel fell  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

General Motors edged up  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 67 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Dupont lost  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 62 $\frac{1}{4}$  and Westinghouse Electric, trading ex-dividend, eased  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

# Thin Narrow Loss

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22 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	AmGen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amgen	1.40	2.7	12	12	41	15	14		

[illegible][illegible]

**PREFERRED: EASILY ACQUIRED  
INSTANT LIQUIDITY.**

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# Morgan Guaranty continues to manage issues in more currencies than any other underwriter

With the current uncertainty in the U.S. dollar exchange rate, non-U.S. dollar capital markets continue to grow. In this environment, more and more multinationals are turning to The Morgan Bank for non-dollar bond financing.

In the first nine months of 1985—in which over half of all international bond issues were in non-U.S. dollar currencies—our subsidiary Morgan Guaranty Ltd was lead manager of issues in a wider range of currencies than any other underwriter.

Here's what makes Morgan a truly global financial intermediary.

□ As a major participant in the international securities markets—as well as the worldwide foreign exchange, government bond, and bullion markets—we have an exceptional ability to perceive and exploit market opportunities for our clients.

□ Morgan is the leading counterparty that can act with equal proficiency as either principal or agent in interest-rate and currency swap transactions.

□ Morgan's financial strength—over \$5 billion in primary capital—lowers our clients' cost and risk in intermarket arbitrage.

Our clients find that using foreign currency bond markets broadens their investor bases and facilitates economic and accounting hedges of overseas investments. Through currency and interest-rate swaps we help them create dollar obligations at substantially reduced costs. We also identify opportunities to earn arbitrage profits in non-dollar markets.

Some examples of how Morgan has helped borrowers take advantage of new opportunities in non-dollar markets so far this year:

**Deutschemarks.** Morgan Guaranty GmbH was lead manager of an R.J. Reynolds DM265 million issue swapped into U.S. dollars. This was the first

**Selected non-U.S. dollar issues  
lead-managed by Morgan Guaranty  
January–October, 1985**

Bank of Tokyo	AS\$50 million
British Petroleum	¥ 17 billion
British Petroleum	£50 million
Chrysler Financial	SF150 million
Chrysler Financial	NZ\$65 million
Coca-Cola Financial	NZ\$75 million
European Investment Bank	DKR250 million
Gaz de France	FF500 million
IBM Credit	NZ\$60 million
IBM France	FF700 million
IBM World Trade	ECU150 million
IC Industries	CS\$50 million
ITT	SF100 million
J.C. Penney	¥ 26 billion
Kingdom of Sweden	FF500 million
McDonald's	¥ 25 billion
Mobil	FF500 million
Motorola	ECU50 million
Nordic Investment Bank	DKR200 million
Olivetti	SF100 million
PepsiCo	SF130 million
Peugeot	FF500 million
R.J. Reynolds	DM265 million
R.J. Reynolds	SF275 million
Security Pacific	ECU100 million
Sterling Drug	£30 million
World Bank	SF600 million

straight Euro-Deutschemark issue in which a foreign-owned firm acted as book-running lead manager.

**Swiss francs.** Morgan Guaranty (Switzerland) Ltd launched as book-runner a SF235 million issue which we combined with a currency swap to provide 15-year U.S. dollar financing for R.J. Reynolds. Increased to SF275 million, this was the largest Swiss franc offering to date by a U.S. company. In the Swiss public bond market we were also book-running lead manager for issues

for ITT, PepsiCo, Olivetti, and the first zero coupon issue for the World Bank.

**ECUs.** Morgan was lead or co-lead manager of ten ECU issues, including an ECU100 million issue for Security Pacific Australia which we swapped into U.S. dollar financing.

**Sterling.** We were book-running lead manager for Euro-sterling bond issues for British Petroleum and Sterling Drug. In addition, Morgan lead managed a \$100 million issue for Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing that was the first dollar/sterling dual-currency issue ever.

**Yen.** For J.C. Penney, we arranged U.S. dollar fixed-rate funding, at a cost below the yield on U.S. Treasury notes, through a Euro-yen bond issue and currency swap.

**New Zealand dollars.** This year we've led nine issues, including a NZ\$75 million Coca-Cola Financial issue which we swapped into fixed-rate U.S. dollar financing.

**French francs.** We were co-lead manager, with two French banks, of a Gaz de France issue that reopened the Euro-French franc bond market after a four-year lapse. Then we co-led French franc issues for IBM France, the Kingdom of Sweden, Peugeot, Mobil, and Electricité de France.

**Danish krone.** We were lead manager for the first two issues in the Euro-Danish krone bond market, which opened this year.

Let us compete for your mandate. You'll find we deliver innovative services in the capital markets with the same high quality and skill that have long been hallmarks of all Morgan banking.

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London EC2N 2NT

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, 23 Wall Street,  
New York, NY 10015

## The Morgan Bank







## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Belzbergs Mount Offer for Potlatch

WASHINGTON — A Canadian financial group controlled by the Belzberg family has offered to acquire Potlatch Corp., a major U.S. lumber, plywood and paper concern, in a transaction valued at about \$670 million.

The chairman of Potlatch, Richard Madden, called the proposal "extremely unattractive" and said he would urge the company's board of directors to reject the offer.

However, the company's stock rose \$6.75 Monday to \$42.75 on a volume of 506,800 shares on the expectation that the company would be taken over by the Belzbergs or someone else.

Potlatch said it received a letter over the weekend from First City Financial Corp., a Vancouver, British Columbia concern, offering to acquire the company for \$45 per share in cash.

Sixty-nine percent of First City

is owned by the Belzberg brothers, who are part of a wealthy Canadian family with interests in real estate, trust and insurance companies and financial services concerns.

The Belzbergs disclosed in a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission Monday that they already hold the equivalent of a 5.7-percent stake in Potlatch. The stake includes 523,800 shares and an option from Bear, Stearns & Co., a Wall Street brokerage partnership, for an additional 200,000 shares, the Belzbergs said.

The brothers said that they held the Potlatch securities through First City Financial Corp. and First City Trust Co., which they also control.

Potlatch has proposed an amendment to its bylaws that would give existing shareholders four votes to every one for new shareholders. The Belzbergs said they were considering a proxy fight against the proposed measure and

that their \$45 offer was contingent on the withdrawal of the plan.

The Belzbergs gave Potlatch's management until 5 p.m. local time Wednesday to respond to their offer and said that talks could lead to a higher bid.

Mark Rogers of Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. said he believed that the offer of \$45 per share was inadequate. He said that in a takeover situation, the company would be worth in the \$60-a-share range and that fundamentally, Potlatch stock would be valued in the upper 40s.

Analysis predicted that Potlatch would not be able to remain independent or to continue in its present structure in light of the offer.

"In the forest-products industry, most of the companies that have been involved in this type of situation have not been successful withstanding it," said Larry Ross of Paine Webber Inc.

## Sunshine Australia Bids \$226 Million For Rest of Wormald International

SYDNEY — Sunshine Australia Ltd. said Monday it will make a bid valued at 324.2 Australian dollars (\$226.7 million) for the 80.57 percent of Wormald International Ltd. it does not already own.

Wormald, a fire protection and security group, operates in many countries, including Britain and the United States.

The bid, for 4 dollars a share, is for 81.06 million Wormald shares. The value of the offer is based on Friday's close for Wormald stock on the Sydney Stock Exchange.

Sunshine currently holds 15.7 million Wormald shares. Sunshine's managing director, Lee Ming Tee, said. He added that the offer is conditional on Sunshine receiving acceptances for 96 percent of Wormald.

Wormald shares have traded actively this year in a range of between 3.10 dollars and 4.02 dollars because of takeover speculation.

The company, earlier this year fought off a partial bid from Adelaide Steamship Co. totaling 3.55 dollars a share. The bid was later raised to 3.90 dollars.

## Baring Announces Major Restructuring

LONDON — Baring Brothers & Co., a privately owned London-based merchant bank, announced Monday a major restructuring plan.

The bank, which has increased its Asian operations and entered the British stockbroking business within the last two years, said the reorganization would enable it to increase more easily its debts for further expansion.

Changes in British financial markets also prompted the move, Baring said.

Under the changed structure, a

new company, Barings PLC, will be formed.

It will have two principal subsidiaries, Baring Brothers and Baring Investment Management Holdings.

Baring Investment will deal with the group's investment management activities.

Under the new structure, the Baring Foundation, a charity, will own all the equity in Barings PLC.

Voting control, however, will remain substantially unchanged in the hands of the directors.

However, the directors will convert their existing 26 percent inter-

est in Baring Brothers into cumulative preference shares of Barings PLC.

A total of 10.9 million of the 12.5 million eight-percent cumulative preference shares will be issued.

In addition, Baring said the restructured bank will extend the scope of profit sharing, limited previously to senior executives and directors.

Baring's Asian operations include merchant bank interests in Hong Kong, Singapore and Kuala Lumpur, investment management in Tokyo and Hong Kong, and a venture capital company in Japan.

## Cluett, Peabody To Be Acquired By West Point

NEW YORK — Cluett, Peabody & Co., escaping a takeover by a California investor, said Monday it had agreed to be acquired by West Point-Pepperell Inc. for about \$375 million in cash and stock.

Cluett, Peabody is a New York-based apparel maker. West Point-Pepperell, headquartered in West Point, Georgia, produces textiles and household fabrics.

The announcement said the investor who had been pursuing a hostile acquisition of Cluett, Peabody, Paul A. Bilzerian of Sacramento, agreed to sell his Cluett shares to West Point and to drop his tender offer for the remaining stock.

Mr. Bilzerian led an investor group that already owned about 24 percent of Cluett.

Under the agreement, West Point-Pepperell would pay \$141 in cash or 0.9704 of a share of its common stock, which is also valued at \$141, for each Cluett share.

Mr. Bilzerian's group had offered \$40 a share.

## 93% of Revlon Is Tendered In Pantry Pride's Takeover

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Pantry Pride Inc.'s takeover of Revlon Inc. was completed over the weekend after more than 93 percent of Revlon shares were tendered in response to the Pantry Pride offer, a Revlon spokesman said Monday.

Roger Shelly, Revlon's vice president for corporate affairs, said: "The offer from Pantry Pride is completed and we will do nothing to stand in its way." About 27 million shares in the beauty products and health-care company were tendered by the deadline of 12:01 A.M. Sunday.

Ronald O. Perelman, Pantry Pride's chairman and chief executive officer, said Sunday that Pantry Pride was negotiating with Revlon to take control of Revlon's board "promptly" after Pantry Pride's victory in the three-month takeover battle.

Revlon has promised to work with Pantry Pride "to ensure an orderly transition."

Forstmann Little & Co., the New York investment house that had made a competing bid for Revlon, is expected to fight a ruling by the Delaware Supreme Court on Friday that led to Revlon's decision to give in to Pantry Pride's offer.

Revlon accepted Pantry Pride's latest offer of \$58 a share, or about \$1.74 billion, on Friday after the court upheld a lower court's finding that Revlon's directors had breached their fiduciary duty by giving Forstmann Little a contract to buy two of Revlon's most important units as part of the purchase of the entire company.

Pantry Pride began its run at Revlon in August with a bid of \$47.50 a share. The bid was raised several times as Revlon's management countered with a plan to take the company private in partnership with Forstmann Little.

In its arrangement with Forstmann Little, Revlon had agreed to sell its beauty products operations for \$900 million to Adler & Shykin, an investment concern. Forstmann Little had contracted to sell Revlon's Northcliff Thayer health-care unit and its Reheis chemical division to American Home Products Co. for \$355 million.

Pantry Pride officials said they would not decide whether those arrangements would be honored until they had studied the various sale agreements and scrutinized Revlon's books.

(Reuters, NYT)

## Minebea Bid Deadline Passes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — A deadline for takeover negotiations between a U.S.-British consortium and Minebea Co., a leading Japanese manufacturer of ball bearings, passed Monday with no indication that the talks had been held.

The consortium, comprising Trafalgar Holdings Ltd. of the United States, headed by Charles Knapp, and Glen International, a London securities and investment concern, made an unsolicited \$1.4-billion offer for Minebea Oct. 25.

It set Monday as a deadline for Minebea to accept its offer to buy all Minebea shares, including those reserved for the conversion of warrants and convertible bonds. After the deadline, the consortium said, it would go ahead with an unfriendly tender offer.

The U.S.-British bid would be the first hostile takeover in Japan.

In a defensive move, Minebea announced last week that it was negotiating with a clothing subsidiary, Kanemori Co., effective April 1. The merger, Minebea said, would raise Minebea's capital to 17 billion yen (\$79 million).

The president of the Japanese concern, Takami Takahashi, said the merger had been considered for some time but the agreement was signed because of the Trafalgar-Glen bid.

The Japanese business community is watching anxiously how the consortium's bid fares. It was not clear late Monday whether Minebea's merger with Kanemori would be sufficient to thwart the foreign consortium's hopes.

"They're making a big mistake by picking on us," Minebea's executive vice president, Iwao Ishizuka, said of the foreign bidders. "Even if they succeed in taking us over, the entire staff will quit and they'll have no company left."

Meanwhile, Trafalgar's executive vice president, Mark Dodge,

said the consortium had "already begun to plan for whatever changes of management may be necessary."

Minebea, with a market value of \$600 million and 1984 sales of about \$730 million, has purchased 23 companies since its founding 25 years ago, including a \$110-million purchase last year of New Hampshire Ball Bearings Inc. The transaction gave Minebea control of 80 percent of the U.S. miniature-bearing market.

(AP, UPI)

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## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF REPUBLIC HOLDING S.A. IN LIQUIDATION (formerly Trade Development Bank Holding S.A.)

13 Boulevard de la Foire, 2013 Luxembourg, Luxembourg

## FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS

At the Extraordinary General Shareholders Meeting of Republic Holding S.A. ("RH") held on October 29, 1985, the Shareholders decided to put RH in liquidation and approved the liquidation plan submitted by the Board of Directors, which plan consists essentially in the distribution to RH Shareholders of a cash payment and of 9,355,846 shares par value US \$5. of the Common Stock of Republic New York Corporation ("the RNYC shares").

Mr. Edmund J. Sauer, Chairman of the Board of Directors of RH and holder of 64.6% of RH shares, has declared that he has no present intention to sell the RNYC shares he will receive directly or indirectly as a result of the liquidation of Republic Holding S.A.

At the first meeting of the Liquidators Committee of Republic Holding S.A. in liquidation held on October 29, 1985, the Liquidators decided to effect as of November 12, 1985 the first distribution of assets made up of:

- a) US \$2. cash payment for each share of Republic Holding S.A. in liquidation;
- b) 0.56475 shares of RNYC shares for each share of Republic Holding S.A. in liquidation.

Republic New York Corporation is listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the London Stock Exchange.

## INFORMATION CONCERNING SHAREHOLDERS OF REPUBLIC HOLDING S.A. IN LIQUIDATION WHOSE SHARES ARE IN BEARER FORM.

1. As from November 12, 1985, starting date of the distribution, each Shareholder should present coupon Nr. 17 and 18 of his shares of Republic Holding S.A. to anyone of the Paying Agents listed herebelow, or request his bank to act as per his instructions. Coupon Nr. 17 entitles the Shareholder to the US \$2. cash distribution, coupon Nr. 18 to the distribution of RNYC shares.
2. Upon presentation of coupon Nr. 18, the Paying Agent will confirm to the Shareholder the number of RNYC shares to which he is entitled and, in accordance with his instructions, will arrange for the issue, registration and delivery of his entitlement in RNYC shares.
3. No fractional shares of RNYC shares will be delivered. Fractional share entitlements will be paid in cash on the basis of the closing price of RNYC shares on the New York Stock Exchange-Composite Transaction Tape on the day of presentation of coupon Nr. 18 to the Paying Agent, or, if such day is not a trading day on such exchange, the immediately preceding day.
4. Payment in respect of fractional entitlements will be made on the business day (which expression shall mean a day in which banks are open for business in London or New York, or the place of business of the Agent, as the context requires) next following the day of presentation of the relevant coupons numbered 18, unless such day is not a trading day on the relevant exchange, when payment will be made on the day of presentation.
5. No RNYC shares will be distributed in respect of coupons Nr. 18 presented after January 10, 1986. After January 10, 1986, the RH Shareholders will be entitled to receive only their pro rata share of proceeds from the sale by RH of the undistributed RNYC shares, against presentation and surrender of coupon Nr. 18 at the office of Republic National Bank of New York ("RNB Luxembourg"), an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of RNYC. The proceeds of such sales will be deposited with RNB Luxembourg promptly after the proceeds of such sales are received.
6. Coupons Nr. 17 and 18 may be presented to any of the Paying Agents listed herebelow:

Manufacturers Hanover Limited  
3 Princes Street, London EC2P 2EN (England)

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.  
2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg (Luxembourg)

Manufacturers Hanover Banque Belge  
18 Rue de Ligne, 1000 Brussels (Belgium)

Manufacturers Hanover Banque Nordique  
20 Rue de la Ville-Évêque, 75008 Paris (France)

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company  
Bockenheimer Landstrasse 51/53, Frankfurt (W. Germany)

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company  
40 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015 (U.S.A.)

Republic National Bank of New York  
452 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10018 (U.S.A.)

Republic National Bank of New York  
46 Berkeley Square, London W1X 5DB (England)

Republic National Bank of New York (Luxembourg) S.A.  
103 Grand'Rue, 1661 Luxembourg (Luxembourg)

Trade Development Bank  
30 Monument Street, London EC3R 8LH (England)

Trade Development Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.  
34 Avenue de la Porte Neuve, Luxembourg (Luxembourg)

The Liquidators  
Jean Hess  
C.G. Rodney Leach

Roger Junod  
Walter H. Weiner

FOREIGN & COLONIAL RESERVE ASSET FUND  
PRICES AT 30.10.85  
A: U.S. DOLLAR CASH \$10.53  
B: U.S. DOLLAR CASH \$11.85  
C: DOLLAR BONDS \$11.69  
D: MULTICURRENCY BONDS \$12.34  
E: STERLING ASSET \$11.15

FOREIGN & COLONIAL MANAGEMENT (PERSO) LIMITED  
14 MULCASTER STREET, BELLEVILLE, L1  
TEL: 0342751  
FOR OTHER F & C FUNDS, SEE INTERNATIONAL FUNDS LIST

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First Commerce Securities by World Trade Center  
Securities Dept. 837  
1077 XX Amsterdam, The Netherlands  
Telex: 14507 fireco nl

Viking Resources International N.V.  
N.A.V. as of 31-10-85 \$45.84

INFORMATION:  
Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.V.,  
Herengracht 214, Amsterdam.

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Alfa Romeo



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.  
*Via The Associated Press*

12 Month		Div.		Yld.		PE		Sts.		Close	
High	Low	Stock						100s	High	Low	Quot. Ch'ge

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG	BH	BI	BJ	BK	BL	BM	BN	BO	BP	BQ	BR	BS	BT	BU	BV	BW	BX	BY	BZ	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO	CP	CQ	CR	CS	CT	CU	CV	CW	CX	CY	CZ	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL	DM	DN	DO	DP	DQ	DR	DS	DT	DU	DV	DW	DX	DY	DZ	EA	EB	EC	ED	EE	EF	EG	EH	EI	EJ	EK	EL	EM	EN	EO	EP	EQ	ER	ES	ET	EU	EV	EW	EX	EY	EZ	FA	FB	FC	FD	FE	FF	FG	FH	FI	FJ	FK	FL	FM	FN	FO	FP	FQ	FR	FS	FT	FU	FV	FW	FX	FY	FZ	GA	GB	GC	GD	GE	GF	GG	GH	GI	GJ	GK	GL	GM	GN	GO	GP	GQ	GR	GS	GT	GU	GV	GW	GX	GY	GZ	HA	HB	HC	HD	HE	HF	HG	HH	HI	HJ	HK	HL	HM	HN	HO	HP	HQ	HR	HS	HT	HU	HV	HW	HX	HY	HZ	IA	IB	IC	ID	IE	IF	IG	IH	II	IJ	IK	IL	IM	IN	IO	IP	IQ	IR	IS	IT	IU	IV	IW	IX	IY	IZ	JA	JB	JC	JD	JE	JF	JG	JH	JI	JJ	JK	JL	JM	JN	JO	JP	JQ	JR	JS	JT	JU	JV	JW	JX	JY	JZ	KA	KB	KC	KD	KE	KF	KG	KH	KI	KJ	KK	KL	KM	KN	KO	KP	KQ	KR	KS	KT	KU	KV	KW	KX	KY	KZ	LA	LB	LC	LD	LE	LF	LG	LH	LI	LJ	LK	LM	LN	LO	LP	LQ	LR	LS	LT	LU	LV	LW	LX	LY	LZ	MA	MB	MC	MD	ME	MF	MG	MH	MI	MJ	MK	ML	MM	MN	MO	MP	MQ	MR	MS	MT	MU	MV	MW	MX	MY	MZ	NA	NB	NC	ND	NE	NF	NG	NH	NI	NJ	NK	NL	NM	NN	NO	NP	NQ	NR	NS	NT	NU	NV	NW	NX	NY	NZ	OA	OB	OC	OD	OE	OF	OG	OH	OI	OJ	OK	OL	OM	ON	OO	OP	OQ	OR	OS	OT	OU	OV	OW	OX	OY	OZ	PA	PB	PC	PD	PE	PF	PG	PH	PI	PJ	PK	PL	PM	PN	PO	PP	PQ	PR	PS	PT	PU	PV	PW	PX	PY	PZ	QA	QB	QC	QD	QE	QF	QG	QH	QI	QJ	QK	QL	QM	QN	QO	QP	QQ	QR	QS	QT	QU	QV	QW	QX	QY	QZ	RA	RB	RC	RD	RE	RF	RG	RH	RI	RJ	RK	RL	RM	RN	RO	RP	RQ	RR	RS	RT	RU	RV	RW	RX	RY	RZ	SA	SB	SC	SD	SE	SF	SG	SH	SI	SJ	SK	SL	SM	SN	SO	SP	SQ	SR	SS	ST	SU	SV	SW	SX	SY	SZ	TA	TB	TC	TD	TE	TF	TG	TH	TI	TJ	TK	TL	TM	TN	TO	TP	TQ	TR	TS	TT	TU	TV	TW	TX	TY	TZ	UA	UB	UC	UD	UE	UF	UG	UH	UI	UJ	UK	UL	UM	UN	UO	UP	UQ	UR	US	UT	UU	UV	UW	UX	UY	UZ	VA	VB	VC	VD	VE	VF	VG	VH	VI	VJ	VK	VL	VM	VN	VO	VP	VQ	VR	VS	VT	VU	VV	VW	VX	VY	VZ	WA	WB	WC	WD	WE	WF	WG	WH	WI	WJ	WK	WL	WM	WN	WO	WP	WQ	WR	WS	WT	WU	WV	WW	WX	WY	WZ	XA	XB	XC	XD	XE	XF	YG	YH	YI	YJ	YK	YL	YM	YN	YO	YP	YQ	YR	YS	YT	YU	YV	YW	YX	YY	YZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZX	ZY	ZZ
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1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074																										

1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2037-38	2038-39	2039-40	2040-41	2041-42	2042-43	2043-44	2044-45	2045-46	2046-47	2047-48	2048-49	2049-50	2050-51	2051-52	2052-53	2053-54	2054-55	2055-56	2056-57	2057-58	2058-59	2059-60	2060-61	2061-62	2062-63	2063-64	2064-65	2065-66	2066-67	2067-68	2068-69	2069-70	2070-71	2071-72	2072-73	2073-74	2074-75	2075-76	2076-77	2077-78	2078-79	2079-80	2080-81	2081-82	2082-83	2083-84	2084-85	2085-86	2086-87	2087-88	2088-89	2089-90	2090-91	2091-92	2092-93	2093-94	2094-95	2095-96	2096-97	2097-98	2098-99	2099-00	2100-01	2101-02	2102-03	2103-04	2104-05	2105-06	2106-07	2107-08	2108-09	2109-10	2110-11	2111-12	2112-13	2113-14	2114-15	2115-16	2116-17	2117-18	2118-19	2119-20	2120-21	2121-22	2122-23	2123-24	2124-25	2125-26	2126-27	2127-28	2128-29	2129-30	2130-31	2131-32	2132-33	2133-34	2134-35	2135-36	2136-37	2137-38	2138-39	2139-40	2140-41	2141-42	2142-43	2143-44	2144-45	2145-46	2146-47	2147-48	2148-49	2149-50	2150-51	2151-52	2152-53	2153-54	2154-55	2155-56	2156-57	2157-58	2158-59	2159-60	2160-61	2161-62	2162-63	2163-64	2164-65	2165-66	2166-67	2167-68	2168-69	2169-70	2170-71	2171-72	2172-73	2173-74	2174-75	2175-76	2176-77	2177-78	2178-79	2179-80	2180-81	2181-82	2182-83	2183-84	2184-85	2185-86	2186-87	2187-88	2188-89	2189-90	2190-91	2191-92	2192-93	2193-94	2194-95	2195-96	2196-97	2197-98	2198-99	2199-00	2200-01	2201-02	2202-03	2203-04	2204-05	2205-06	2206-07	2207-08	2208-09	2209-10	2210-11	2211-12	2212-13	2213-14	2214-15	2215-16	2216-17	2217-18	2218-19	2219-20	2220-21	2221-22	2222-23	2223-24	2224-25	2225-26	2226-27	2227-28	2228-29	2229-30	2230-31	2231-32	2232-33	2233-34	2234-35	2235-36	2236-37	2237-38	2238-39	2239-40	2240-41	2241-42	2242-43	2243-44	2244-45	2245-46	2246-47	2247-48	2248-49	2249-50	2250-51	2251-52	2252-53	2253-54	2254-55	2255-56	2256-57	2257-58	2258-59	2259-60	2260-61	2261-62	2262-63	2263-64	2264-65	2265-66	2266-67	2267-68	2268-69	2269-70	2270-71	2271-72	2272-73	2273-74	2274-75	2275-76	2276-77	2277-78	2278-79	2279-80	2280-81	2281-82	2282-83	2283-84	2284-85	2285-86	2286-87	2287-88	2288-89	2289-90	2290-91	2291-92	2292-93	2293-94	2294-95	2295-96	2296-97	2297-98	2298-99	2299-00	2300-01	2301-02	2302-03	2303-04	2304-05	2305-06	2306-07	2307-08	2308-09	2309-10	2310-11	2311-12	2312-13	2313-14	2314-15	2315-16	2316-17	2317-18	2318-19	2319-20	2320-21	2321-22	2322-23	2323-24	2324-25	2325-26	2326-27	2327-28	2328-29	2329-30	2330-31	2331-32	2332-33	2333-34	2334-35	2335-36	2336-37	2337-38	2338-39	2339-40	2340-41	2341-42	2342-43	2343-44	2344-45	2345-46	2346-47	2347-48	2348-49	2349-50	2350-51	2351-52	2352-53	2353-54	2354-55	2355-56	2356-57	2357-58	2358-59	2359-60	2360-61	2361-62	2362-63	2363-64	2364-65	2365-66	2366-67	2367-68	2368-69	2369-70	2370-71	2371-72	2372-73	2373-74	2374-75	2375-76	2376-77	2377-78	2378-79	2379-80	2380-81	2381-82	2382-83	2383-84	2384-85	2385-86	2386-87	2387-88	2388-89	2389-90	2390-91	2391-92	2392-93	2393-94	2394-95	2395-96	2396-97	2397-98	2398-99	2399-00	2400-01	2401-02	2402-03	2403-04	2404-05	2405-06	2406-07	2407-08	2408-09	2409-10	2410-11	2411-12	2412-13	2413-14	2414-15	2415-16	2416-17	2417-18	2418-19	2419-20	2420-21	2421-22	2422-23	2423-24	2424-25	2425-26	2426-27	2427-28	2428-29	2429-30	2430-31	2431-32	2432-33	2433-34	2434-35	2435-36	2436-37	2437-38	2438-39	2439-40	2440-41	2441-42	2442-43	2443-44	2444-45	2445-46	2446-47	2447-48	2448-49	2449-50	2450-51	2451-52	2452-53	2453-54	2454-55	2455-56	2456-57	2457-58	2458-59	2459-60	2460-61	2461-62	2462-63	2463-64	2464-65	2465-66	2466-67	2467-68	2468-69	2469-70	2470-71	2471-72	2472-73	2473-74	2474-75	2475-76	2476-77	2477-78	2478-79	2479-80	2480-81	2481-82	2482-83	2483-84	2484-85	2485-86	2486-87	2487-88	2488-89	2489-90	2490-91	2491-92	2492-93	2493-94	2494-95	2495-96	2496-97	2497-98	2498-99	2499-00	2500-01	2501-02	2502-03	2503-04	2504-05	2505-06	2506-07	2507-08	2508-09	2509-10	2510-11	2511-12	2512-13	2513-14	2514-15	2515-16	2516-17	2517-18	2518-19	2519-20	2520-21	2521-22	2522-23	2523-24	2524-25	2525-26	2526-27	2527-28	2528-29	2529-30	2530-31	2531-32	2532-33	2533-34	2534-35	2535-36	2536-37	2537-38	2538-39	2539-40	2540-41	2541-42	2542-43	2543-44	2544-45	2545-46	2546-47	2547-48	2548-49	2549-50	2550-51	2551-52	2552-53	2553-54	2554-55	2555-56	2556-57	2557-58	2558-59	2559-60	2560-61	2561-62	2562-63	2563-64	2564-65	2565-66	2566-67	2567-68	2568-69	2569-70	2570-71	2571-72	2572-73	2573-74	2574-75	2575-76	2576-77	2577-78	2578-79	2579-80	2580-81	2581-82	2582-83	2583-84	2584-85	2585-86	2586-87	2587-88	2588-89	2589-90	2590-91	2591-92	2592-93	2593-94	2594-95	2595-96	2596-97	2597-98	2598-99	2599-00	2600-01	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## AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 23			
AOI Cool n BioCorp	AmCont Ind Conductiv	AmTRE ex Conseil	AmTRE ex Conseil
COOL n Filices GE	HomeGo n	HeatPro w/	New Proc SCE 550T
PacGTron	Parab n	PIQStech	
Toto S	Westcon	Westline S	
NEW LOWS 11			
Alco Ind n	AmBrit	DriverWare	MHC Int n
ITCO Inc	Liquidust	Lifestyle	SchwabSB
SocSec	Southern	SunCo S	Webster S
Wedco			



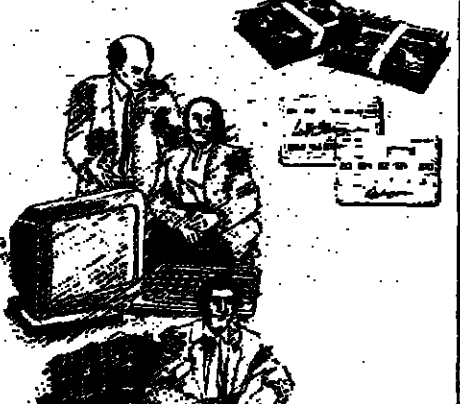
# WORLD LEADER

THE BEST TOBACCO  
MONEY CAN BUY

# A survey on ABC readers. Here are the facts.

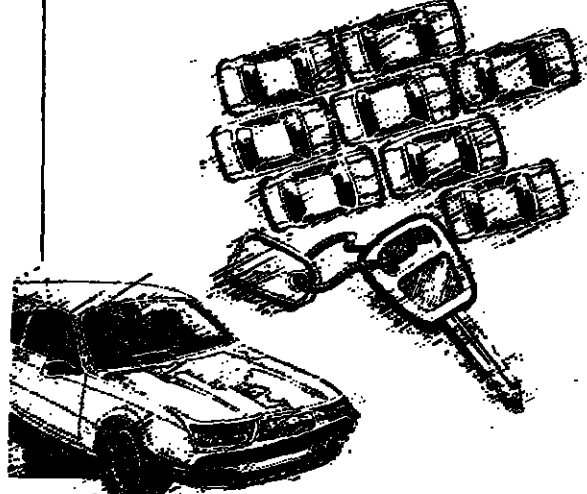
# ABC READERS ARE MORE ACTIVE IN FINANCES AND INVESTMENTS\*

<b>Private life insurance and retirement pension schemes</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Credit card</b>		
Two	31	30
Three	17	6
More than three	17	8
<b>Investments through financial concerns</b> (shares, Government stock, fixed term deposits, bonds, etc.)	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>



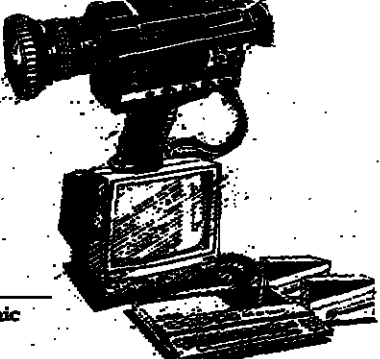
**ABC READERS OWN A HIGHER  
NUMBER OF CARS AND IN  
THE TOP GEAR BRACKET\***

No. of cars		
One	69	66
Two	19	9
Three or more	5	1
Buy more new cars	61	45
Buy more imported cars	8	4
Buy cars of all capacities, but particularly of the highest		
Up to 1,200 c.c.	31	36
From 1,200 to 1,800 c.c.	42	31
More than 1,800 c.c.	10	7
Major decision-taking responsibility in the purchase of the company's automotive fleet	10	3



**AMONG ABC READERS  
THE ELECTRONICS AND DATA PROCESSING  
SECTOR IS OF MAJOR  
IMPORTANCE\***

	ABC %	Rest of Firms %
Hi-fi equipment	38	28
Colour TV	87	80
Video	22	16
Personal computer (at home)	12	5
Decision-taking responsibility in the purchase of the company's data processing equipment	17	9



\* According to a survey conducted in February/March 1985 by CISE, Socioeconomic Researchers, within the framework of the Autonomous Community of Madrid.

**ABC. SERRANO, 61      PHONE 34-1-435 31 00**  
**28006 MADRID (SPAIN)      TELEX 27682**

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ABC: Madrid's General Daily Newspaper since 1905.*



## Growth of 2.5% Forecast in U.K.

**Reversers**  
LONDON — The London Business School said Monday that it expected the growth of the British economy to hold steady at 2.5 percent in 1986 with inflation below 4 percent by the middle of the year.

This would mean little change from this year's rate of underlying growth, excluding the effects of the economic rebound that followed the ending of the miners' strike.

The school said the strong pound would be the main cause of a fall in inflation. It said it agreed with a forecast by Nigel Lawson, chancellor of the Exchequer, that inflation would drop below 4 percent in mid-1986 from 6 percent now. Bank base lending rates, now 11 1/2 percent, were expected to fall to 9 percent by the end of 1986.

## U.S. Service-Sector Data Fails to Measure Up

(Continued from Page 11)

Machines Corp. feels certain that "there's a lot of productivity gain going on" in the economy being missed because of inadequacies in measuring what computers do.

Overstating the trade problems of the United States, Harry L. Freeman, executive vice president of American Express, thinks exports of services are considerably bigger than estimated. He notes that the Commerce Department put a figure of \$60 billion on service exports a couple of years ago but he thinks it may actually be more like \$100 billion, because of unreported business activity.

"The trouble is that a lot of people don't realize they're exporting services," he says. "American managers hospitals around the world; that's an export of services. If a U.S. law firm bills a German bank for letting it what Congress is doing on the tax bill, that's an export."

Hampering business efficiency. Most government statistics track only broad categories of service. This not only makes it hard for service companies to identify their best potential growth areas, but also can prevent service-company managers from comparing their companies' performance, in sales or in efficiency, with the rest of their industry.

For example, Mr. Ross said he would like to know how large a slice home health-care services are taking from the market for nursing homes; his company is in both fields but is bigger in nursing homes. Since the two lines of business are lumped into one statistical category, he cannot find out.

Traditionally, the U.S. government's statistics gatherers have focused on manufacturing and, to a lesser extent, on the other goods-producing industries — mining, construction and agriculture. The goods-producing industries were always considered the heart of the economy, while services were a full. Manufacturing and the other goods-producing industries were the most vulnerable to cyclical ups and downs, and therefore had to be studied more closely. Only manufactured and agricultural products were significant exports.

There is evidence now that none of these things are as true as they once were. Just how much is hard to say, because of the lack of data. Goods-producing industries last year accounted for only 32 percent of the dollar value of what the United States produced and 29 percent of the jobs. Services, broadly defined to include everything else — transportation, communications, public utilities, wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate, business and personal services and government — accounted for the rest.

Those things most people think of as services — health care, legal work, barber and beauty shops, repair services and so on — constitute what economists call the service industries, as opposed to the service sector. The service industries accounted for 14 percent of

domestic production and 22 percent of employment last year. Their share of U.S. employment was larger than manufacturing, which now employs 19 percent of the work force, though manufacturing still produces about 25 percent of gross domestic product, as it has for 25 years. GDP is defined as the basic measure of a nation's output of goods and services, excluding certain income from abroad.

Dolls, shoes, lace, razors and cigars all are measured in the government's statistics. Each is what is known as a four-digit industry under the standard industrial classification, whose sales, employment, inventories and capital investment, among other facts, are collected.

By contrast, every type of legal service will be found under just one four-digit industry code, and there are no specific data for such relatively new services as cable TV or physical fitness facilities.

Part of the problem is that services are not so easily measured as manufactures. How do you measure a unit of output from a computer when its work can range from a simple piece of word processing to an infinitely complex analysis of a problem in finance or physics?

Walter B. Wriston, the retired chairman of Citicorp, argues that figures on business investment are losing validity because they fail to measure "human capital."

Writing a software program, he says, "may require only a relatively trivial sum of money, as compared to the amounts of money we need to think of as capital in entering, say, a heavy manufacturing business. On the other side of the coin, the knowledge-capital accumulated in the software writer's head, or in the documentation, or on disks, is very substantial and very real. A strong argument can be made that information capital is as important, or even more critical, to the future growth of the American economy than money."

Nonetheless, steps are being taken to improve service statistics. The effort is led by big service companies, the Labor and Commerce departments and a new trade group,

## CURRENCY MARKETS

### Dollar Edges Up in U.S., Mixed in Europe

**Reversers**  
NEW YORK — The dollar closed mostly higher in U.S. trading on Monday after closing mixed in Europe.

Dealers in New York said the buying there was prompted by firmness in short-term U.S. interest rates and growing doubts about the likelihood of a quick relaxation of the Federal Reserve Board's monetary policy.

But few dealers attached much significance to the dollar's modest rebound against some currencies, and said its downward trend probably remains intact.

In New York, the U.S. currency closed at 2.6030 Deutsche marks, near the day's highs and nearly a penny above Friday's finish of 2.5960.

The yen continued its advance, based on the market's belief that the Bank of Japan wants the cur-

rency to strengthen even further, dealers said. It firmed to 208.05 to the dollar versus 208.65 at Friday's close.

Speculation that disunity in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will eventually lead to lower oil prices also worked in the yen's favor. Sterling, by contrast, suffering because of Britain's status as a petrocurrency, eased in New York to \$1.4385 from \$1.4430 on Friday.

Other closing rates for the dollar in New York versus closing rates Friday, included: 7.9420 French francs, up from 7.9125; 2.1430 Swiss francs, up from 2.1300; and 1.7570 Italian lire, down from 1.7510.

The dollar's gains coincided with a statement by Bundesbank president Karl Otto Pöhl that the Group-of-Five nations had taken no agreement at their Sept. 22

meeting to harmonize interest rates in pursuit of a weaker dollar.

His statement helped buoy the dollar in early Europe trading but the boost proved temporary.

In London, the dollar closed at 2.5962 1/2 DM, up slightly from its opening of 2.5935 but down from the 2.6055 high reached earlier in the day after Mr. Pöhl's statement.

In Frankfurt, the dollar was fixed at 2.594 DM, down from 2.6079 DM on Friday.

The British pound ended at \$1.4410 in London, down from \$1.4415 on Friday.

In Paris, the dollar ended at 7.906 French francs, down from 7.974 francs on Thursday. The market was closed Friday for a holiday.

In Zurich, the U.S. unit ended at 2.1375 Swiss francs, down from 2.1500 francs on Friday.

## Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

United States			1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Net Inc.	—141/56	24.7
Chronology American			Revenue	6,506	6,582	6,582	6,582	Per Share	—	3.49
3rd Quar.			1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1980	1981	1982
Per Share			1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
1st Quar.			1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1980	1981	1982
Per Share			0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
5 Months			1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1980	1981	1982
Net Loss			2,64	2,64	2,64	2,64	2,64	2,64	2,64	2,64
General Public Unit										
3rd Quar.			1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1980	1981	1982
Per Share			740.3	740.3	740.3	740.3	740.3	740.3	740.3	740.3
1st Quar.			1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1980	1981	1982
Per Share			0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54
5 Months			1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1980	1981	1982
Revenue			2,380	2,380	2,380	2,380	2,380	2,380	2,380	2,380
Per Share			1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31
Household Int										
3rd Quar.			1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1980	1981	1982
Per Share			20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7
1st Quar.			1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1980	1981	1982
Per Share			5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
MCA										
3rd Quar.			1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1980	1981	1982
Per Share			0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
1st Quar.			1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1980	1981	1982
Per Share			0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
5 Months			1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1980	1981	1982
Revenue			1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Per Share			0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
MCA/UA Entertainment										
3rd Quar.			1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1980	1981	1982
Per Share			0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77
1st Quar.			1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1980	1981	1982
Per Share			0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19
5 Months			1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1980	1981	1982
Revenue			2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14
Per Share			0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41
Nash Finch										
3rd Quar.			1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1980	1981	1982
Per Share			22.7	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.7
1st Quar.			1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1980	1981	1982
Per Share			5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
5 Months			1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1980	1981	1982
Revenue			1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Per Share			0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
People Express										
3rd Quar.			1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1980	1981	1982
Per Share			12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
1st Quar.			1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1980	1981	1982
Per Share			3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
5 Months			1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1980	1981	1982
Revenue			1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Per Share			0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23







## SPORTS

## Seahawks Hand Raiders Their Worst Loss in Four Years, 33-3

By Mark Heiser  
Los Angeles Times Service  
SEATTLE — The Los Angeles Raiders' memories of Kingdome indignities lengthened on Sunday, when the Seattle Seahawks intercepted Marc Wilson four times,

turned a Raider field-goal try into a touchdown and inflicted a long list of other insults.



New England defenders, including Andre Tippett, above, sacked Dan Marino three times in Sunday's 17-13 decision over Miami.

21 drubbing by San Diego in 1981, when the franchise was still in Oakland. The Seahawks are 4-0 against the Raiders here under Chuck Knox.

The Raiders outgained the Seahawks in the latest encounter; it is not easy to lose by 30 when you're moving the ball better than the opposition, but Los Angeles managed.

At one point, Seattle had a total of five first downs and led, 19-0. The Seahawks had the ball for two minutes and 39 seconds of the second period — and scored 23 points.

With 5:14 left in the third period, the Raiders were winning the battle for time of possession — 27:11 to 12:35 — but losing on the scoreboard, 26-3.

Los Angeles came into the game fourth in the NFL in yardage allowed (280 yards a game). It held Seattle to 234, but the winners gained another 180 on four interception returns and a blocked punt.

On the second Los Angeles play from scrimmage, Wilson's long pass for Jesse Hester was picked off by Seahawks safety John Harris. The Raider defense got the ball back, so that one cost them nothing. The Seahawks later marched 63 yards for a Norm Johnson field goal and a 3-0 lead (aside from that drive, Seattle had 50 yards in first-half total offense).

On the next Raider possession, punter Ray Guy got off a low 34-yarder that Kenny Easley fielded and returned 29 yards to the Los Angeles 27. Dave King promptly got Curt Warner isolated on linebacker Brad Van Pelt and hit him with a scoring pass. Johnson's kick was blocked and the Seahawks led, 9-0.

## NFL ROUNDUP

yards to the Raider 13. Three incomplete passes later, Johnson kicked a field goal; 12-0.

Los Angeles then marched 48 yards to the Seattle 32. Chris Bahr came on to try a field goal, but cornerback Terry Jackson buzzed in from the outside and stuck his face right into it. The ball bounced once and was fielded neatly by Byron Walker, who zoomed 57 yards for a touchdown and a 19-0 edge.

The Raiders avoided further trouble until the half's closing moments, when they turned loose their two-minute offense. At the Seattle 40 with 1:27 left, Wilson aimed a pass for Dexter Williams but hit Seahawks Terry Taylor instead. Taylor went 75 yards up the sideline for a touchdown. The score was 26-0, and the game was out of hand.

In other games, The Associated Press reported:

Chargers 30, Broncos 10: In San Diego, Dan Fouts threw for 284 yards and two TDs — both to Steve Chandler — to lead the Chargers' rout of Denver.

Gary Anderson, who defected to San Diego from the United States Football League five weeks ago, scored on a 16-yard run that gave San Diego a 24-3 lead with 3:16 left in the third period.

Anderson finished the day with 116 yards on 22 carries, becoming the first pro player to rush for 100 yards in the same year in two different leagues.

Rams 28, Saints 10: In Anaheim, California, Dieter Brock threw for 256 yards and two scores, and tight end Tony Hunter caught six passes for a career-best 115 yards and a TD to pace the Los Angeles Rams past New Orleans.

Los Angeles sacked Saint quarterback Dave Wilson nine times, while Gary Little, Dennis Harrison and Shawn Miller each logging two.

How he got around end I don't know," said Packer linebacker Brian Noble, "but he waddled — waddled, rolled. I don't know what you want to call it — around the end and caught the pass."

At the world rhythmic gymnastics championships in Spain last month, Titov said, the crowd held up competition as long as 30 minutes while cheering for its favorites.

"One has to remember that there is another gymnast all keyed up and waiting to start," Edmonds said.

"If somebody has done something outstanding and the crowd is responding, it will be O.K. We're not going to shoot him. But there should be an element of common sense in it."

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## Lineman Perry TD Receiver in Chicago Victory

GREEN BAY, Wisconsin — William Perry, the Chicago Bears' 308-pound (139.7-kilogram) rookie defensive lineman who two weeks ago ran for a touchdown against Green Bay, caught a scoring pass Sunday as Chicago beat the Packers again, 16-10.

The 4-yard loss from quarterback Jim McMahon came with 25 seconds left in the first half and gave the undefeated Bears their first lead of the game.

Perry lined up in the left slot on the second-and-goal situation. He went in motion to the right and was unguarded in the end zone.

"It's my first touchdown pass ever," said Perry. "I'm having fun."

"How he got around end I don't know," said Packer linebacker Brian Noble, "but he waddled — waddled, rolled. I don't know what you want to call it — around the end and caught the pass."

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The Rams' Eric Dickerson, who shattered O.J. Simpson's NFL single-season rushing record in 1984, gained 108 yards on 23 carries — only the second time he's been over 100 yards this season. He left the game late in the fourth quarter with an ankle injury.

Jets 35, Colts 17: In Indianapolis, quarterback Ken O'Brien passed for 164 yards and a career-high three touchdowns, and Freeman McNeil rushed for 149 yards on 26 carries to pace New York's rout of the Colts.

The Jets, leading the AFC's Eastern Division with a 7-2 record, benefited from three Indianapolis fumbles in the first half. They scored on five of their first six possessions, including three times in less than four minutes in the second quarter.

49ers 24, Eagles 13: In San Francisco, Matt Cavanaugh, filling in for injured quarterback Joe Montana, completed 20 of 33 passes for 255 yards and a touchdown in helping the 49ers end a three-game Philadelphia winning streak.

Cavanaugh hit rookie Jerry Rice on a scoring pass and made maximum use of fullback Roger Craig on three scoring drives to help the 49ers.

Montana sat out the game because of a strained sternum but is expected back next week. Cavanaugh also took his place against Philadelphia last season and guided the team to victory.

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Chile won the two-match consolation round on 5-2 aggregate, and will meet Paraguay in a home-and-home series to determine South America's fourth representative at the 1986 finals in Mexico City. Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil have already qualified.

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## Gymnasts Cautioned on 'Exhibitionism'

MONTREAL — International gymnastics officials, saying they don't want athletes "jumping around like monkeys," say they will deduct from the scores of competitors who don't observe proper decorum during the world gymnastics championships.

The problem, officers of the International Federation of Gymnastics said Sunday, is that what appears on television to be gleeful exuberance looks artificial and contrived in person.

The championships, which were to begin Monday, mark the first time the federation has ever warned competitors of a possible 0.3-point deduction for displays of "exhibitionist behavior" that officials feel are intended more to influence the judges than to celebrate.

Federation president Yuri Titov and vice president Frank Edmonds said such demonstrations became painfully obvious at the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

Titov, a former world gymnastics champion from the Soviet Union, said there were too many demonstrations during the Olympic gymnastics competition.

"There should be no jumping around like monkeys," Titov said on Sunday. "We don't want the gymnasts to interrupt the attention of the judges and the attention of the audience, which would like to see the other athletes."

"We are a serious sport," Titov said, waving his fist in the air as he

said Cuban athletes sometimes do in celebration. "We wouldn't like to make a show. At the nationals, maybe. But at the internationals, we like classical behavior."

The men's team compulsory was to start Monday, with the first women's competition on Tuesday. A total of 365 gymnasts from 41 countries — only 38 are competing as teams — are here, including teams from the Eastern Bloc countries that boycotted the 1984 Olympics.

Tim Daggett and Scott Johnson are back from the U.S. men's team that won the gold medal last year in Los Angeles; only Pam Bilek returns from the group of U.S. women who won the silver.

Titov said he asked that one banner proclaiming U.S. superiority be removed from Pauley Pavilion during the 1984 Games. Without singling out the U.S. team, he and Edmonds criticized the way its members hugged and cheered for each other in Los Angeles.

"We don't want to get into a situation like soccer and tennis, with all its prima donnas," Edmonds said.

He denied that the warning was inspired by American Mary Lou Retton's celebration of her gold medal in the Olympic all-around, but his description seemed to fit her actions.

"We have issued a warning to the federations that if any of their people make a lot of fuss — if the coaches go and kiss the gymnasts as

if they were Sophia Loren or something — then there will be penalties," Edmonds said.

After scoring a perfect 10.0 on the vault to clinch the gold, Retton, who is not competing here, leaped into the arms of her coach, Bela Karolyi, who was standing in the press section, and then returned to the podium to wave to the crowd and hug her teammates.

Soviet and Romanian gymnasts, among others, have also been known to return to the platform and take a curtain call.

At the world rhythmic gymnastics championships in Spain last month, Titov said, the crowd held up competition as long as 30 minutes while cheering for its favorites.

"One has to remember that there is another gymnast all keyed up and waiting to start," Edmonds said.

"If somebody has done something outstanding and the crowd is responding, it will be O.K. We're not going to shoot him. But there should be an element of common sense in it."

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